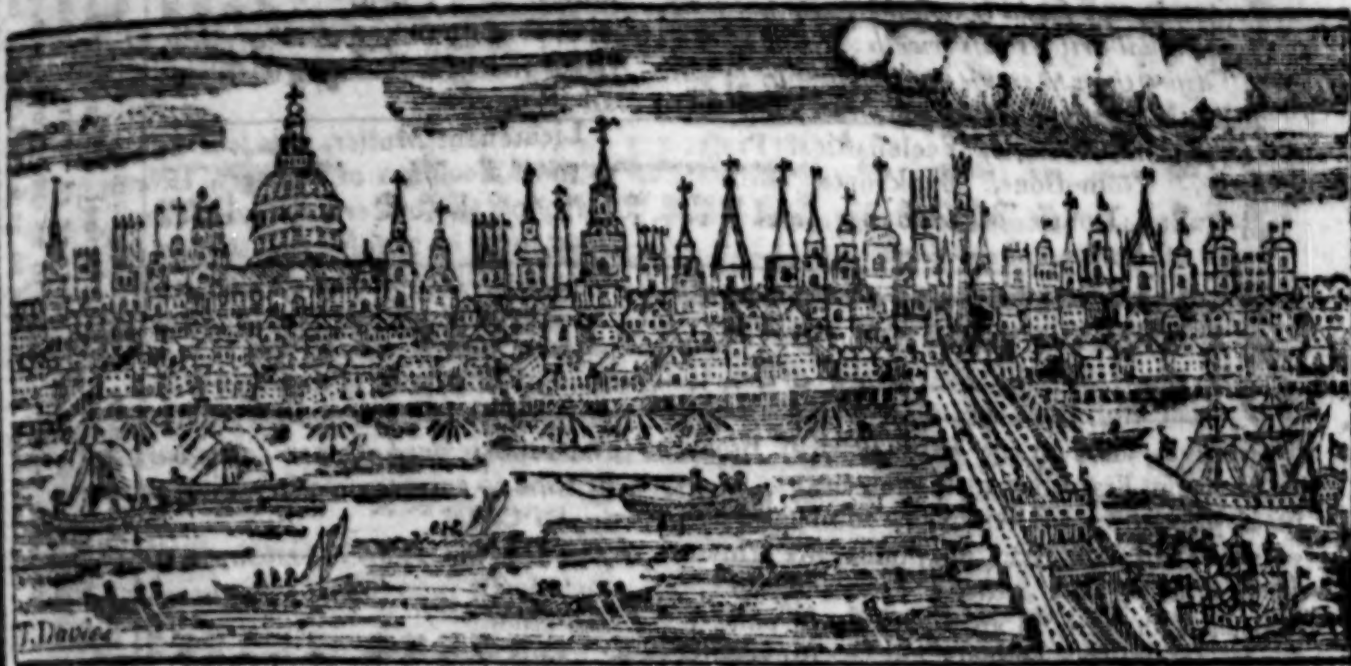


# The LONDON MAGAZINE:



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# PRICES OF STOCKS in AUGUST, 1891.

BANK	INDIA	South Sea	S. Sea	An.	3 p. c.	B.	3 p. cent.	Ann red.	3 p. cent.	B. confg.	1726.	3 per c. B.	1726.	An.	1756.	B. 1758.	1760.	Ind. Ann.	Cent.	In. Bonds	Scrip.	Wind at	Weather
1	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	Deal.	London
2	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	S. W.	fine
3	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	S. W.	rain
4	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	S. W.	fine
5	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	S. W.	rain
6	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	S. W.	fine
7	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	S. W.	rain
8	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	E. N. E.	fine
9	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	N. W.	fair
10	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	S. W.	rain
11	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	S. W.	rain
12	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	S. S. E.	rain
13	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	E. by N.	fine
14	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	N. N. E.	fine
15	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	N. S.	rain
16	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	S.	rain
17	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	S. S. E.	fine
18	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	N. N. E.	fine
19	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	N. E.	fine
20	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	S. by E.	fine
21	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	N. E.	m. B.
22	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	N. E.	fine
23	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	N. E.	rain
24	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	S. S. W.	fine
25	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	W. S. W.	fine
26	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	N. W.	fine
27	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	N. W.	fine
28	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	S. W.	fine
29	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	S. W.	fine

Mark-Lane Exchange.	Basingstoke.	Reading.	Farnham.	Henley.	Guildford.	Warminster.	Devizes.	Gloucester.	Birmingham.	London.
Wheat 28s 6d to 24s 6d	61 to 61 1/2 load	61 to 71 load	81 5s to roll load	71 2s 6d load	rol. 1 1/2 load	34s to 48 qr	34s to 40 qr	4s 8d bushel	4s 6d bushel	Hay per load 3 1/2. to 3 1/2
Barley 21s to 14s 6d	14s. to 18 qr	14s. to 18 qr	27s to 26 6d qr	1 1/2 to 2 1/2 qr	18s to 2 1/2 qr	14s to 17	16s to 18 6d	2s 3d to 2s 5d	2s 2d to 2s 5d	Straw from 10s. to 10 1/2s
Peas 2s 6d to 2 1/2	14s to 16s 6d	14s 6d to 15 6d	28s to 2 1/2	1 1/2 to 1 1/2 qr	1 1/2 to 1 1/2 qr	19s to 24	1 1/2 to 1 1/2	2s to 2s 4d	1s 9d to 2s 0d	Coals 40s. per chald.
Beans 1 1/2 to 1 1/2	24s to 2 1/2	24s to 2 1/2	16s to 40s	20s to 2 1/2 qr	1 1/2 to 3 0d	14s to 4 0	2 1/2 to 3 0	3s 2d to 3 1/2	1s 6d to 1 1/2	Flour 21s. to 21 cwt

T H E

# LONDON MAGAZINE,

For AUGUST, 1761.

An impartial and succin<sup>t</sup> HISTORY of the Origin and Progress of the present WAR.  
Continued from p. 365.



THE friends of the king of Prussia may now look back with pleasure, and consider his melancholy and desperate situation on the 28th of August. He had by that time found, that he could neither provoke the Austrian army to come to a fair engagement, nor attack them in their strong camp with any prospect of success: He was informed, that the combined army, of above 60000 men had advanced into Saxony, and, if not opposed, would certainly drive him out of that country. He likewise knew, that the Russians, with an army of 80000 men, had already made themselves masters of a great part of Prussia, and that his general in that country, with the small army under his command, could hardly expect to oppose them with any effect: He also knew, that the Swedes were just ready to pour into his part of Pomerania, with an army four times the number of any he could then possibly send against them; and to crown all, he had certain intelligence, that the Hanoverians and their allies were about concluding a treaty of neutrality, by which an army of near 100,000 French would be left at full liberty to attack Magdeburg; with this aggravating circumstance, that from the neutrality proposed, he had reason to suspect his being deserted also by Great-Britain.

In such circumstances where is there, where was there ever a prince that would not have entirely lost courage, and in a fit of despair offered *carte blanche* to his enemies; especially as he knew, that if he had done so, the French court would have got him as good terms as it was possible for them to procure from their allies? His behaviour therefore upon this occasion, deserves as much the character of magnanimous, as the behaviour of any prince ever did. In these unlucky circumstances, one of the first steps he took was to write a spirited letter to his late majesty, which the reader may see both in French and English, in ditto Mag. p. 493.

Not was this behaviour a sudden and short start of magnanimity; he persisted in it though his circumstances for some time grew daily worse: On the 30th of August his general Lehwaldt was repulsed, with the loss of many brave officers and soldiers, in the attack he made upon the Russians, and was to all appearance, incapable to defend that country any longer against such a numerous army.

On the 7th of September, the Austrians got an advantage over that part of his army he had left under the prince of Bevern, in which general Winterfield, one of the ablest and bravest of his generals was killed, and by which the prince of Bevern was obliged to retire to Breslau, leaving Lusatia and the greatest part of Silesia to the mercy of the Austrians, and even exposing his majesty's capital city of Berlin to an irruption from the enemy: Next day the neutrality which he before only suspected was concluded and signed, and the French thereby left at liberty to attack him in Magdeburg: When he came up with the combined army, he found them posted in such a strong camp, that it was impossible to attack them, and he was obliged to retire in order to procure subsistence for his army. And lastly, the little army he had under prince Ferdinand of Brunswick in the dutchy of Magdeburg, was by the advance of the French army, obliged to take refuge under the cannon of that city, where his whole royal family had retired as their last refuge; yet still he held up his spirits; and perhaps the first glimpse of hope he had, was an assurance in writing, supposed to have been in answer to the above-mentioned letter,

letter, that the British nation would never desert him; which assurance the reader may see in *Daily Mag.* p. 493 on 11. yrb

Upon, on 10th, after the receipt of this, we may suppose it was, that orders were sent for inserting the following article in the Berlin gazette, viz. "November 5. It is with the utmost surprise, that we read in several of the foreign papers, a letter pretended to be wrote by the king our sovereign, to his Britannick majesty, concerning the late convention; and we can with great truth assure the publick, that piece is entirely false and surreptitious; no such letter having been ever wrote, or so much as thought of, by the king of Prussia."

For notwithstanding this article, many are still of opinion that the letter was genuine. The French insist upon its being genuine, in their manifesto, published soon after the beginning of the following year, under the title of, *a Parallel between the King's Conduct and that of the King of Great Britain*; and some assert that copies of it were communicated by the Prussian ministers to several of the courts of Europe. That it was genuine is the more probable, as it is certain that the king of Prussia was very much dissatisfied, not only with the convention of Closter-seven, but with the whole conduct of the Hanover army, after the battle of Hastenbeck, as appears from the following observation published in the Berlin gazette, soon after that convention, viz.

"If the Hanover army, after the battle of Hastenbeck, had marched directly to the Leine, and then taken post on the other side of Wolfenbüttele, Halberstadt, and Magdeburgh, it might have waited securely, under the cannon of the latter place, for the junction of the Prussian forces; instead of which, it turned off to the lower Weser, retiring successively from Hamelen to Nyenburgh, Verden, Rotenburgh, Boxtelhude, and lastly to Stade, where, for want of subsistence and elbow room, the troops were all made prisoners of war at large: They made a march of 150 miles, to get themselves cooped up in a nook, instead of taking the other route, which was only about 100 miles, and would have led them to a place of safety."

By this unaccountable conduct, as they further observed from Berlin, the king of Prussia was deprived of the assistance of 30,000 good troops, which, in the close of the campaign, might have put him upon

an equality with the French, and the army of the empire; whereas, according to the last accounts, he has not above 45,000 to face them with, when he should have 75,000, which I apprehend, might have been found sufficient to force the French to take up their winter quarters on this side of the Weser: But, as the case now stands, the most his Prussian majesty can do, is to keep them out of Saxony and the dutchy of Magdeburgh this season. Such are the fruits of the famous convention of the eighth of September.

Soon after his Prussian majesty's receiving the aforesaid assurance from London, he had the good news of the retreat of the Russians, which furnished him with means to make head against the Swedes, as before-mentioned; and before the end of October he found, that the French had given over thoughts of attacking Magdeburgh for that season; whereupon he presently marched, attacked, and defeated the combined army at Rosbach, which was followed by the advantages I have related, and with an advantage still greater, if possible, which I am now going to relate.

[To be continued in our next.]

The ingenious Dr. LEWIS having just published *An Experimental History of the Materia Medica, which must be of great Service to Mankind, we shall give our Readers the following Extract from his Preface, as being of the most general use, especially to our Country Readers. It is intitled, Of the Collection and Curauon of Simples. And is as follows:*

"Vegetables should be gathered chiefly from those soils, in which they naturally delight, or in which they are found most commonly to rise spontaneous; for, though many of them may be raised, and made to grow with vigour, in very different ones, their virtue generally suffers by the change. A variation of seasons occasions also differences considerable enough to require, oftentimes, an allowance to be made in the quantity; plants in general proving weaker, though more luxuriant, in rainy than in dry ones.—Herbs and flowers are to be gathered in a clear dry day, after the morning dew is gone off from them. Leaves for the most part, are in their greatest perfection, when come to their full growth, just before the flowers appear: flowers, when moderately expanded: seeds, when they begin to grow dry, before they fall spontaneously:

carefully in woods and harks, as is supposed, in the winter of annual roots; before the stalks begin to rise: biennial roots, in the autumn of the first year, or in the following spring: perennial roots, before they begin to shoot. Though the perennial, as well as biennial roots, have been commonly directed to be dug up in autumn, when the leaves wither, they are both, generally, found to be most vigorous when the return of spring has renewed their vegetative power. To most of these rules there are some exceptions, which are specified under the particular subjects.

Of the vegetables which lose their virtue in being dried, the greater number, perhaps all, may be preserved for a considerable length of time, by impeding the exhalation of their native moisture; for so long as they retain this, they seem to retain also their medical activity. Thus roots have their virtue preserved by being buried in sand, which should be dry, that they may not vegetate; leaves and flowers, of a more corruptible nature than roots, by being beaten with about thrice their weight of fine sugar to prevent their corruption, and kept in a close vessel.

Plants which bear drying are commonly hung in a warm airy place, defended from the sun. The colours of herbs and flowers are for the most part changed or destroyed, in drying, by the sun's beams; but that their medicinal virtue suffers a like diminution, does not appear. Thus much is certain, that a heat of culinary fire, equal to that of the sun in summer, does them no injury in either respect: And that both flowers and leaves, when thus hastily dried by fire, preserve the liveness of their colour, and their smell and taste, more perfectly than by slow exiccation. The leaves of moderately juicy plants are reduced, by drying, to about one fourth of their original weight.

Some roots, and some other parts of vegetables, how thoroughly soever they have been dried, are liable, in keeping, to grow mouldy and carious. This inconvenience might probably be obviated by dipping them, when dried, in boiling spirit of wine, or exposing them to its vapour in a close vessel. It is said, that some of the oriental spices are made less perishable, by being dipt in a mixture of lime and water.

The pulps of fruits are separated from the seeds and membranous parts, by forc-

ing them through a strong hair sieve. If the fruit is unripe and hard, or if it is dry, it should be previously softened by boiling in a little water; and the pulp, after passing through the sieve, is to be inspissated over a gentle fire, with care to prevent its burning.

The concrete gummy-resinous juices brought from abroad, which have usually a considerable mixture of bits of stalks, leaves, seeds, &c. are purified, by adding so much boiling water, as will so far soften or dissolve them, that they may be pressed, whilst hot, through a strainer; and then inspissating the strained liquid, in a gentle heat, to the original consistence of the gummy-resin. If the quantity of water is considerable, the resinous part commonly separates and subsides, and in this case is to be kept by itself till towards the end of the inspissation of the gummy, at which time they may be easily united again together into an uniform mass. Some of the gummy-resins, exposed to the heat of boiling water, melt thin enough, without any addition, to be pressed through a canvas strainer. In either process, the operator must be careful to prevent, as much as possible, the dissipation of the more volatile parts; an injury which cannot be wholly avoided, especially when the subjects are dissolved by water. The finer tears unpurified are in many cases preferable, for internal use, to those that have been strained.

Pulverable bodies of an earthy texture, or such as are brittle and not dissoluble in water, after being reduced to a powder of moderate fineness, are brought to an impalpable or very subtile state, by grinding them with a little water on some hard smooth instrument. The matter is commodiously dried on a chalk-stone, or rather on a cake of plaster of Paris, which equally absorbs the moisture, without adhering to the powder like substances of the chalky kind. Powders thus levigated are still found to contain a quantity of gross parts; which may be separated by shaking the matter with water, till it is diffused through the fluid, and then suffering it to settle. The grosser parts soon subside; and the turbid liquor, being now poured off, deposits more slowly the finer powder. By this process, powders may be obtained of any degree of fineness; the tenuity being in proportion to the length of time that they remain suspended in the fluid. On the same principle, the solar earths may be separated from the gritty matter

matter naturally mixed with them, metallic bodies from those of the earthy kind, and the calces of metals from metallic particles uncalcined.

Salts are purified from indissoluble admixtures, by solution in water and filtration through paper. Water dissolves, in a boiling heat, a much larger quantity of most kinds of salts than it can retain when cold: Thus, of nitre, it dissolves when boiling near three times its own weight, but in cooling a part of the salt gradually separates, till at length, when grown thoroughly cold, in frosty weather, it does not retain one eighth its own weight, or one twenty-fourth of the quantity of salt at first dissolved. The neutral salts, or those composed of an acid and an alkali; several of those which consist of an acid and an earthy or metallic body; and many of the acid salts of vegetables; in this separation from their solutions, concrete, unless too hastily forced together by sudden cooling, or disturbed by agitation or other causes, into transparent masses, of regular figures peculiar to each particular kind of salt, and thence called crystals.— There are two general methods of recovering salts from their solutions in a crystalline form; one adapted to some salts, and the other to others. The one is, by keeping the solution in a gentle and equable warmth, that the water may gradually exhale, and leave the salt crystallized. The other is, by boiling down the solution, till, on dropping a little of it on a cold glass plate, crystalline filaments appear; then covering the vessel, and suffering it to cool very slowly: Some of the difficultly crystallizable salts are made to shoot more freely, by adding, after sufficient evaporation, a small proportion of rectified spirit of wine, which weakens the dissolving power of water on most kinds of saline bodies.—As different salts require different quantities of water to keep them suspended; when two or more are dissolved together, they begin to concrete at different periods of the evaporation, that which requires most water for its dissolution, shooting first, and leaving the more soluble dissolved: On this foundation, salts are purified, by crystallization, from admixtures of one another.

*We make not the least Doubt that our Correspondents will eagerly desire to see some account relating to the Royal Marriage and Coronation, even before these joyful Ceremonies are performed, and therefore*

*we have inserted the following Particulars of the latter, and they may depend upon our being very exact in our Accounts thereof, when they have been celebrated; for even what we have now given them, beforehand, can scarcely be said to be consistent with the Nature of our Plan.*

**T**HE preparations in Westminster-Hall, for the royal banquet, go on with great alacrity. The hall is laid open from end to end, and every thing it lately contained entirely removed, except the floor and steps of the King's-Bench court. A new boarded floor is laid from the north gate up the middle of the hall to those steps; it is to be covered with matting, and on it the procession will begin to walk. On each side is a large gallery, the bottom of which is about five feet from the ground, and contains eight benches, covered also with matting for the spectators. Over this is a second gallery, not so wide, but of the same length, viz. that of the open part of the hall, when the King's-Bench court subsisted; but what is almost frightful to a chimerical mind, is a third gallery, fixed as it were in the roof, and supported by those beams, which are decorated at the ends with cherubims; it does not run quite the same length as the others, nor is it so wide as may be imagined, from its being placed in so narrow a part of the building. Between the first gallery and the floor are, on each side, large closets or pantries, with double doors, answering the purpose of side-boards, cellars, &c. as well as to contain the plates, dishes, and other things wanted by the company and waiters. In a space, which is left between these pantries and the platform up the middle of the hall, the tables will be placed for that part of the company to dine at, who have not the honour to be at the king's table. His majesty, with his queen, nobility, great officers of state, &c. dine on the hustings, as we may call it, which was the court of King's-Bench. The whole is to be lighted by fifty-two large chandeliers, each ornamented at the top with a gilt imperial crown. The lower gallery is accommodated with a curious sluice, of an admirable contrivance, for the reception of urinary discharges. Over the north gate, which is opposite the king's table, a large balcony is put up, where the trumpets, the kettle-drums, and other musick will be placed; and in the centre over them, an organ will be

1761.

It is under this musick, that the champion, attended by the lord high constable, and the earl marshal, all on horseback, make their entry into the hall, and having made the challenge, he is drunk to by the king, who gives him the golden ewer to drink the remainder, and take it for his fee. Before the procession begins, the king robes in the court of Wards, behind the court of King's Bench, and comes into publick view through a door; then, with his attendants, he proceeds down the steps, and walks on the platform through the hall, and so on to the Abbey to be crowned. The procession entering at the west door of the abbey, will march on a platform up the great middle isle to the choir, the front of which is to be covered with scarlet; but the organ will not be taken down, nor will any alteration be made to the arch under it.

*Account of the Manner of the Champion's performing the Ceremony of the Challenge in Westminster-Hall, at the Time of the Coronation.*

**A**FTER the first course, and before the second course is brought in, the king's champion, (Mr. Dymocke) who enjoys that office as being lord of the manor of Scrivelsby, in Lincolnshire, enters the hall, completely armed, in one of his majesty's best suits of white armour, mounted on a goodly white horse, richly caparisoned in manner following:

Two trumpets, with the champion's arms on their banners; the serjeant trumpet, with his mace on his shoulders; the champion's two esquires, richly habited, one on the right hand, with the champion's lance carried upright; the other on the left hand, with his target, and the champion's arms depicted thereon; the herald of arms, with a paper in his hand, containing the words of the challenge.

The earl marshal, in his robes and coronet, on horseback, with the marshal's staff in his hand; the champion on horseback, with a gauntlet in his right hand, his helmet on his head, adorned with a great plume of feathers, white, blue, and red; the lord high constable, in his robes and coronet, and collar of the order, on horseback, with the constable's staff.

Four pages richly appparelled, attendants on the champion.

The passage to their majesties table being cleared by the knight marshal, the herald at arms, with a loud voice, pro-

claims the champion's challenge, at the lower end of the hall, in the words following:

**A** "If any person, of what degree soever, high or low, shall deny or gainsay, Our Sovereign Lord King George III. king of Great-Britain, France, and Ireland, defender of the faith, &c. [grandson] and next heir to our sovereign lord king [George II.] the last king deceased, to be the right heir to the imperial crown of the realm of Great-Britain, or that he ought not to enjoy the same; here is his champion, who saith that he lyeth, and is a false traitor, being ready in person to combat with him; and in this quarrel will adventure his life against him, on what day soever shall be appointed."

**C** And then the champion throws down his gauntlet; which, having lain some small time, the herald takes up, and redelivers it to the champion.

Then they advance in the same order to the middle of the hall, where the said herald makes proclamation as before: And lastly, to the foot of the steps, when the said herald, and those who precede him, going to the top of the steps, makes proclamation a third time, at the end whereof the champion casts down his gauntlet; which, after some time, being taken up, and re-delivered to him by the herald, he makes a low obeisance to his majesty: Whereupon the cupbearer, assisted as before, brings to the king a gilt bowl of wine, with a cover; his majesty drinks to the champion, and sends him the said bowl by the cupbearer, accompanied with his assistants; which the champion (having put on his gauntlet) receives, and retiring a little, drinks thereof, and makes his humble reverence to his majesty; and being accompanied as before, departs out of the hall, taking the said bowl and cover with him as his fee. (See a full account of the marriage of his majesty's royal father and mother, in our Vol. for 1736, p. 218.)

**T**HE city of New York, capital of the province of that name, in North America, having made a great figure in the present war in America, and being so considerable for its commerce, &c. we thought the annexed beautiful SOUTH PROSPECT thereof, would be very agreeable to our readers. This city lies in W. Long. 72°. 30', and in Lat. 41, being

being situated on an island in the mouth of Hudson's river, about 14 miles long, and, in some places, three broad. It may contain near 2500 buildings of brick and stone, stands on an eminence, and being surrounded with modern fortifications, makes a fine appearance. It is a mile in length, and half a mile in breadth. It has a spacious harbour, commodious keys, with warehouses on them, and employs several hundred ships in its trade and fisheries. This is thought to be as healthy a spot as any in the world. The E. and S. parts, in general, are low, but the rest is situated on a dry, elevated soil. The streets are irregular, but being paved with round pebbles, are very clean. No part of America has greater plenty and variety in its markets. They have beef, pork, mutton, poultry, butter, wild fowl, venison, fish, roots, and herbs of all kinds, in their seasons. Oysters are a considerable part of the support of the poor, and that single article is computed to be worth, annually, 10 or 12000*l*. Some kinds are very large, so that one or two of them fry'd, &c. are a meal for a reasonable appetite. The fort, upon the south-west point of the city, is a square, with four bastions; within the walls is the house in which the governors usually reside, and opposite to it, are brick barracks, for the independent companies. At the south end was formerly a chapel, but this was burnt down in the Negroe conspiracy, of 1741. This fort stands in 40°. 42'. N. Here are two Dutch, two episcopal, one French, and two German Lutheran churches; one Presbyterian, one Anabaptist, one Quakers, and one Moravian meeting-houses, and one Jews synagogue. The city hall is a strong brick building, oblong, and two stories high, with two wings, at right angles with the centre. The floor below is an open walk, except two goals, and the goalor's apartments. The cellar underneath is a dungeon, and the garret a common prison. This edifice is erected in a place where four streets meet, and fronts, to the south-west, one of the most spacious streets in the town. The eastern wing contains, in the second story, the assembly-room, a lobby, and the speaker's chamber. The west wing, on the same floor, forms the council-room, and a library; and in the middle space, the supreme court is usually held. The city is divided into seven wards, and is under the government of a mayor, recorder, seven aldermen, and

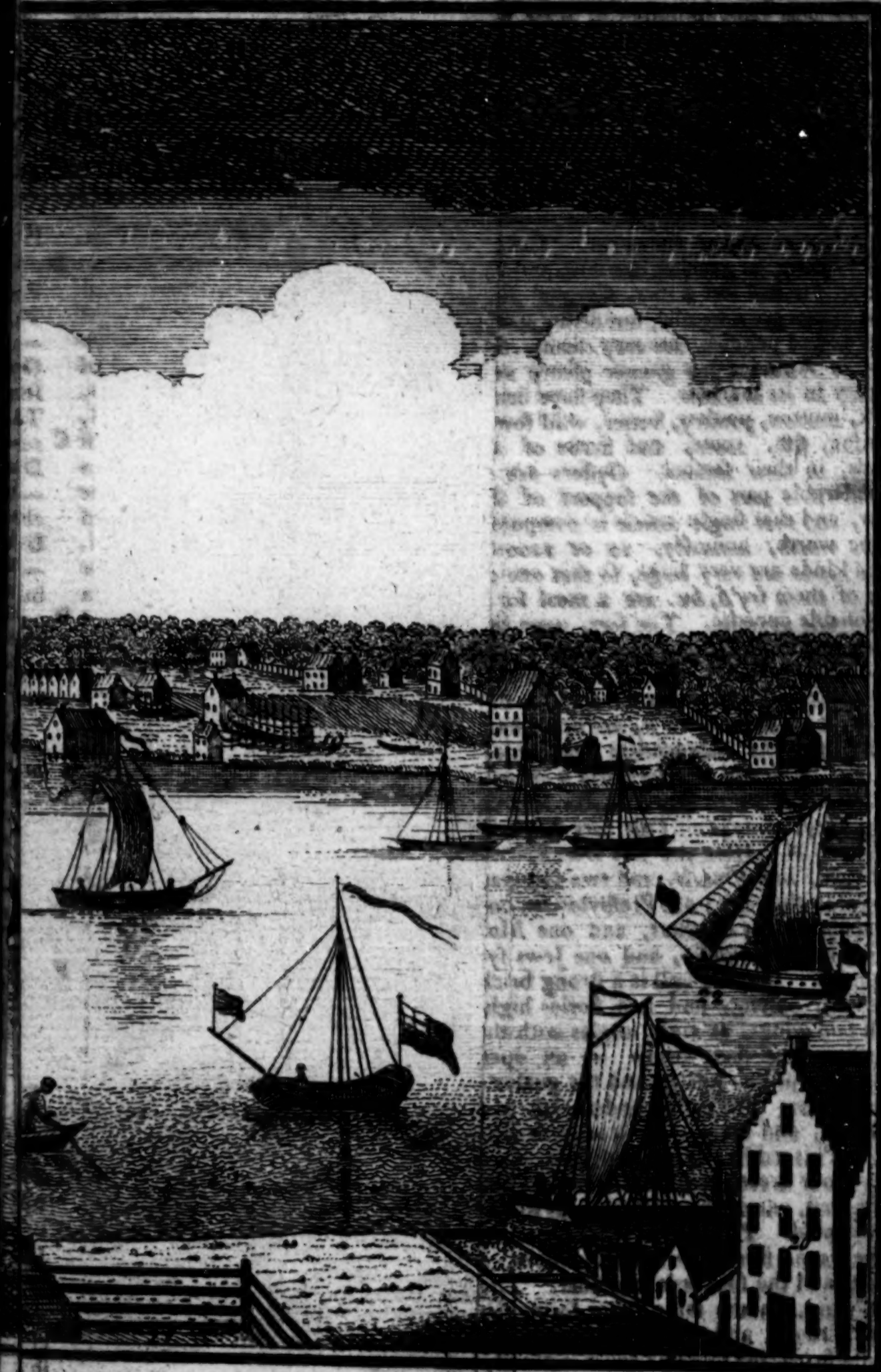
seven common-council men. The militia consists of about 2300 and the city has, in reserve, 2000 arms, for seamen, the poor, &c. in case of an invasion. If our readers would know more of this city and country, we need only refer them to our *Vols.* for 1744, p. 444, 355; 1746, p. 207; 1755, p. 300; 1757, p. 17 & 459. See also *Loudoun, Shirley, Oglethorpe*, &c. in our GENERAL INDEX.

#### REFERENCES to the Prospect of New York

1. The Fort.—2. The Chapel, &c. — 3. The Secretary's-Office. — 4. The Great Dock, with a Bridge over it. — 5. The Ruins of Whitehall, built by Governor Duncan. — 6. Part of New York Island. — 7. Part of Long Island. — 8. The Lower Market. — 9. The Crane. — 10. The Great Flesh-Market. — 11. The Dutch Church. — 12. The English Church. — 13. The City Hall. — 14. The Exchange. — 15. The French Church. — 16. The Upper Market. — 17. The Station. — 18. The Wharf. — 19. The Wharves for building Ships. — 20. The Ferry-House on Long Island Side. — 21. A Pedestal for Cattle, designed for the Market. — 22. Colonel Morris's Fancy, turning to windward, with a Sloop of common mould.
- \* P. D's. Proposal will be confuted. W. R's. Solution will be inserted next, with many other ingenious Propositions in Prose and Verse, received from kind Contributors. — We must beg our Correspondents to remember to pay Postage of their Letters and Packages. We must once again desire our Correspondents, particularly Rustius, P. R. S. and Senex, who seem very angry at a long delay in giving their Favours to the Publick, that we do them strict justice in inserting them in the order of arrival.

We are very sorry that the Case of a Pauper at T-----n, page 314, 316, signed Verax, was inserted in our Magazine of June last; but being credibly informed, that some of the Facts are absolutely false, others grossly and vilely misrepresented, and the person to blame but the Author, who is not only void of Truth, but shamefully malicious, scurrilous, abusive, that he is utterly unworthy of the least Notice, except in a judicial way.

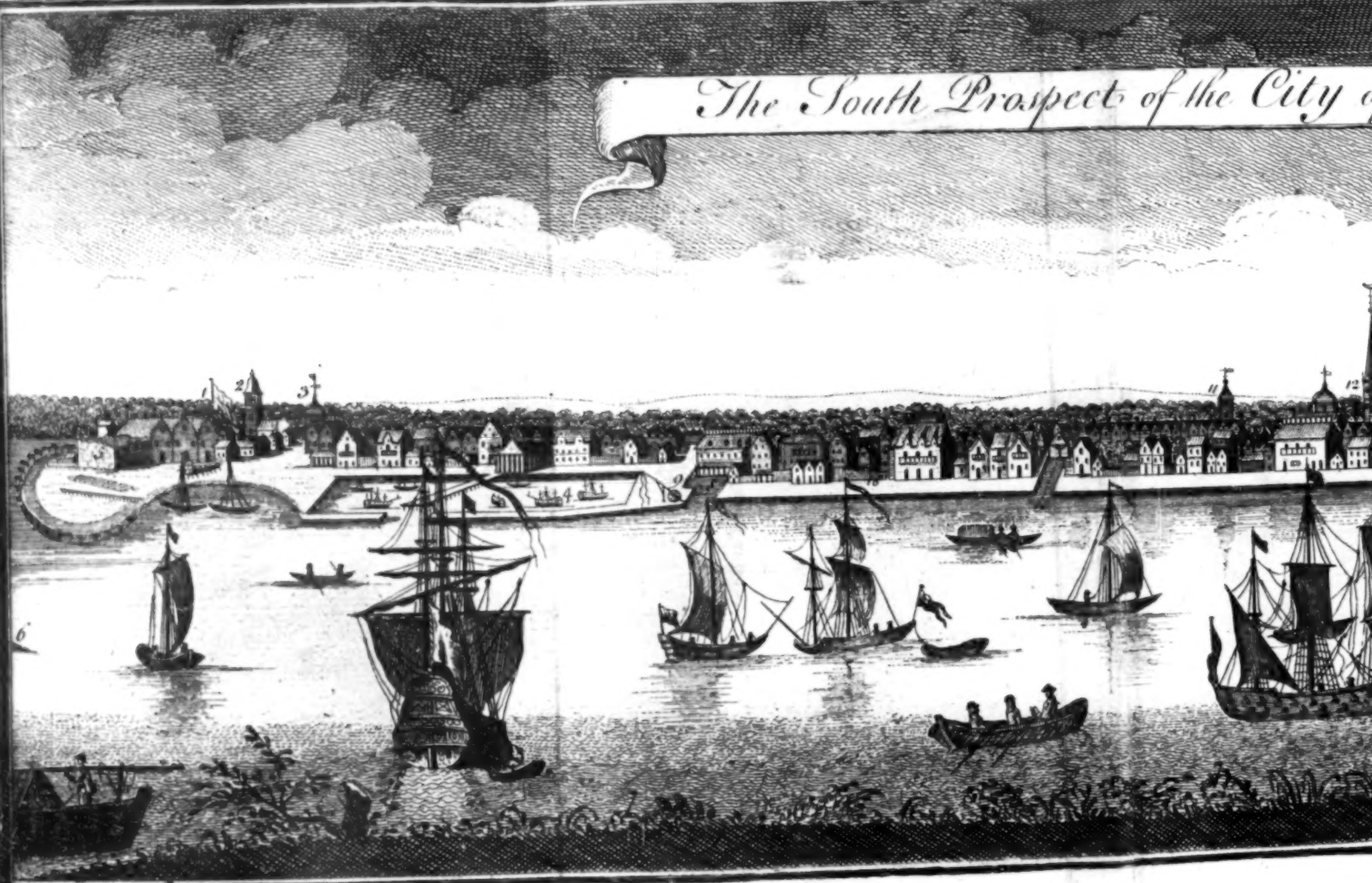
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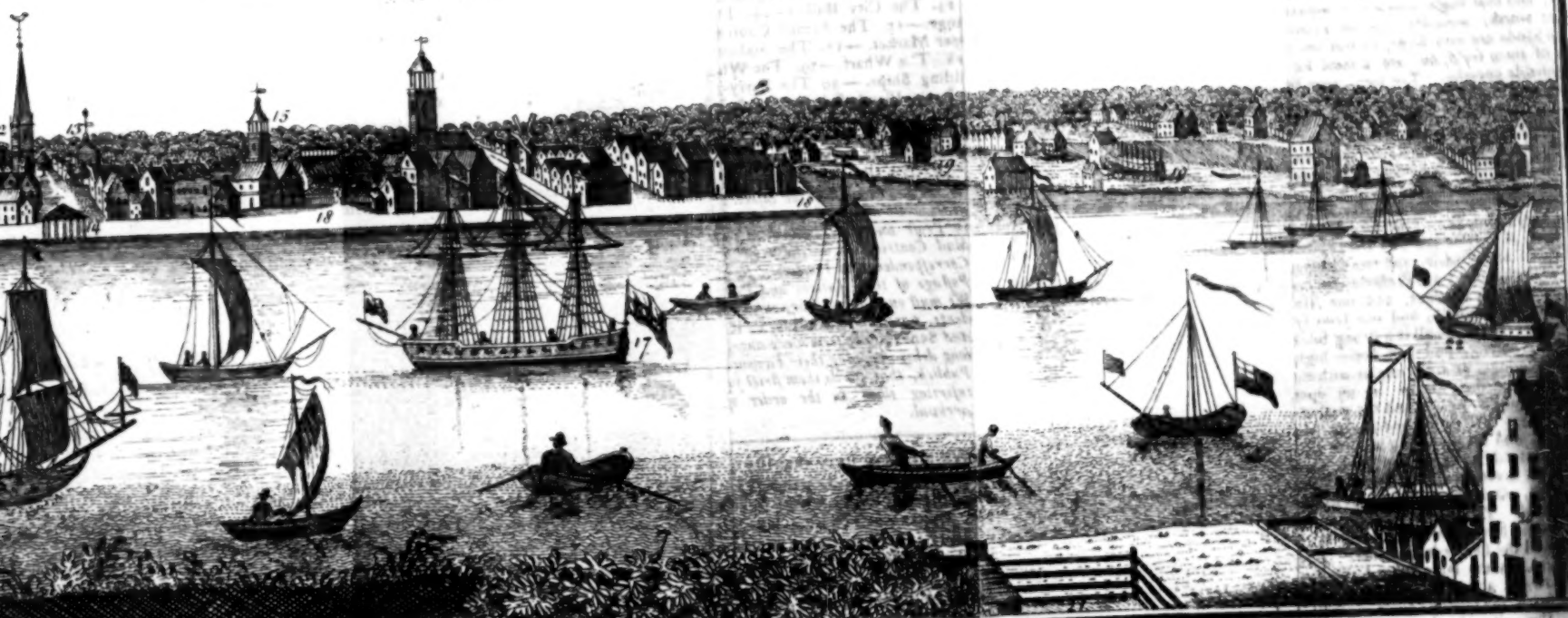
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61

The South Prospect of the City of London



*of New York, in North America?*





# The History of the last Session of last Parliament, &c.

*The History of the Session of Parliament, which began Nov. 18, 1760, with an Account of all the material Questions therein determined, and of the Political Disputes thereby occasioned without Doors. Continued from p. 354.*

THESE were the resolutions of the committee of supply; and before I explain, or make remarks upon any of them, I shall give an account, how the raising of this prodigious sum was provided for by the committee of ways and means. On the 27th of November, 1760, as soon as the resolutions of the committee of supply were agreed to, it was resolved, That the house would, next morning, resolve itself into a committee of the whole house, to consider of ways and means for raising the supply granted to his majesty; and the said committee being thus established, it was continued to the 9th of March, 1761, in which time it came to the following resolutions, which were agreed to by the house as follow:

## NOVEMBER 29.

1. A resolution, in the usual form, for continuing a land-tax of 4s. in the pound, for a year ensuing, from 25 March, 1761

2. A resolution, in the usual form, for continuing the annual malt-tax of 6d. per bushel, for a year ensuing, from 24 June, 1761

£. s. d.

— 2037854 19 11

750000 0 0

2787854 19 11

## DECEMBER 18. Resolved,

1. That the sum of 12 millions be raised in manner following; that is to say, That the sum of 11400000l. be raised by annuities, after the rate of 3l. per cent. per annum, transferrable at the Bank of England, and redeemable by parliament; and that every contributor to the said 11400000l. shall also be intitled to an annuity of 1l. 2s. 6d. for every 100l. contributed, to continue, for a certain term of 99 years, irredeemable, and to be transferrable at the Bank of England; the said annuities of 3l. per cent. and 1l. 2s. 6d. per cent. to commence from the 5th day of January, 1761, and to be payable half-yearly, on the 5th day of July, and the 5th day of January, in every year; and that the sum of 600000l. be also raised, by a lottery, attendant on the said annuities, the blanks and prizes thereof to be converted into like 3l. per cent. transferrable annuities, at the Bank of England, with the above-mentioned 3l. per cent. annuities, to be payable in respect of the said 11400000l. the said lottery annuities to be payable half-yearly, in like manner, to commence from the 5th of January, 1762; and that, as well the said 3 per cent. annuities, payable in respect of 11400000l. as the annuities payable in respect of the said 600,000l. be added to, and made part of, the joint stock of 3 per cent. annuities, consolidated at the Bank of England; that every subscriber shall, on or before the 3d day of January next, make a deposit of 15l. per cent. of such sum as he shall choose to subscribe towards the said sum of 12 millions, with the cashiers of the Bank of England, as a security for making the future payments, on or before the times herein mentioned; that is to say,

On the 12000000l.

3 per cent. deposit, on or before the 3d day of January next, on the whole 12 millions.

On the 11400000l. in Annuities.

3 per cent. on or before the 28th day of February next.

3 per cent. on or before the 14th day of April next.

3 per cent. on or before the 27th day of May next.

3 per cent. on or before the 23d day of June next.

August, 1761.

3 E

£ 10

- £ 10 per cent. on or before the 31st day of July next.  
 10 per cent. on or before the 28th day of August next.  
 10 per cent. on or before the 25th day of September next.  
 10 per cent. on or before the 20th day of October next.

On the Lottery for 600000l.

- £ 25 per cent. on or before the 21st day of March next.  
 30 per cent. on or before the 29th day of April next.  
 30 per cent. on or before the 15th day of July next.

Which several sums, so received, shall, by the said cashiers, be paid into the receipt of his majesty's Exchequer, to be applied, from time to time, to such services, as shall then have been voted by this house, in this session of parliament, and not otherwise; and that every subscriber, who shall pay in the whole of his subscription to the said 11400000l. on or before the 18th day of September, 1761, shall be allowed a discount, after the rate of 3l. per cent. per annum, from the day such subscription shall be so compleated, to the 20th day of October next; and that all such persons, as shall make their full payments on the said lottery, shall have their tickets delivered, as soon as they can conveniently be made out.

2. That an additional duty be paid for every barrel of beer, or ale, above six shillings the barrel (exclusive of the duties of excise) brewed by the common brewer, or any other person or persons, who doth, or shall, sell, or tap out, beer or ale, publickly or privately, (to be paid by the common brewer, or by such other person or persons respectively) of three shillings, and so proportionably for a greater or lesser quantity.

#### DECEMBER 20.

That the annuities which shall be payable, in pursuance of a resolution of this house, of the 18th of this instant December, be charged upon the additional duties upon beer and ale, mentioned in a resolution of this house of the same day, for which the sinking fund shall be the collateral security

— 12000000 0 0

#### JANUARY 22, 1761.

That an act made 6 Geo. II. for encouraging the trade of our sugar colonies, is near expiring, and fit to be continued.

#### FEBRUARY 5.

1. That, for defraying the charges of his majesty's mints, &c. the duties of 10s. per ton, upon all wines, vinegar, cyder, and beer, imported into Great-Britain, which, by an act of 27 Geo. II. were continued, be further continued for seven years, from the 1st of March, 1761, and until the end of the next session then next ensuing

15000 0 0

2. That all the powers, privileges, and advantages, which were granted by the act 18 Charles II. chap. 5, and are now in force, relating to the mints, and coinage of gold and silver monies, be further continued for seven years from the said day, &c.

#### MARCH 3.

That, for raising the sum of one million, granted to his majesty, towards paying off and discharging the debt of the navy, and also the sum of 500000l. in part of the supply granted to his majesty for naval services, the sum of 1500000l. be raised by loans or Exchequer bills, to be charged upon the first aids to be granted in the next session of parliament; and such Exchequer bills, if not discharged, with interest thereon, on or before the 25th of March, 1762, to be exchanged and received in payment, in such manner as Exchequer bills have usually been exchanged and received in payment.

— 1500000 0 0

#### MARCH 7.

That the sum of 88667l. 10s. remaining in the receipt of the Exchequer, being part of the sum of 90000l. granted to his late majesty, in 1759, upon account, towards defraying the charge of

£. s. d.

pay and cloathing for the militia, from 31 December, 1758, to 25 March, 1760, and for repaying the sum of 1332l. 10s. advanced by his said majesty for the service of the militia, be issued and applied towards raising the supply granted to his majesty in this session of parliament

88667 10 0

## MARCH 10.

1. That there be raised, by loans or Exchequer bills, to be charged on the first aids to be granted in the next session of parliament, the sum of

1000000 0 0

2. That there be issued and applied, out of such monies as shall or may arise, of the surplusses, excesses, or overplus monies, composing the sinking fund, the sum of

1762400 0 0

2762400 0 0

And to these resolutions of the committee of ways and means, we must add what was provided for by the 2d and 3d resolutions of the committee of supply, agreed to November 27th, as before-mentioned, viz. the sum of

800000 0 0

Sum total of the provisions made by the last session of last parliament

19953922 9 11

Sum total granted

19616119 19 9  $\frac{1}{4}$ 

More provided for than granted

337802 10 1  $\frac{1}{4}$ 

And as the last parliament, which was the eleventh parliament of Great-Britain, is now no more, I shall, for the satisfaction of the curious reader, give a state of the whole of the grants made by it, during the seven years of its continuance, as follows:

The first session met, for a particular reason, and having sat but a very few days, no money was granted by it \*.

By the second session there was granted

4073779 11 6  $\frac{1}{2}$ 

By the third

7229117 4 6  $\frac{1}{4}$ 

By the fourth

8350325 9 3

By the fifth

10486457 0 1

By the sixth

12761310 19 5  $\frac{1}{2}$ 

By the seventh

15503563 15 9  $\frac{1}{2}$ 

And, by the eighth and last

19616119 19 9  $\frac{1}{4}$ 

Sum total of the money granted by last parliament †

78020674 0 5  $\frac{1}{4}$ 

Now, as to the bills, or clauses in bills, which were brought in and passed, in pursuance of the resolutions of either of these two committees, the first was, that which was, on the 27th of November, ordered to be brought in, pursuant to the three first resolutions of the committee of supply, that day agreed to by the house; and Mr. Charlton, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. James Grenville, the Lord North, Mr. Oswald, Mr. Attorney-General, Mr. Solicitor-General, Mr. West, and Mr. Samuel Martin, were ordered to prepare and bring in the same.

Before the committee had taken the civil list into consideration, that is to say, on the 25th of November, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer (by his majesty's command) acquainted the house, that his majesty, ever desirous of giving the most substantial proofs of his tender regard to the welfare of his people, is pleased to signify his consent, that, whenever this house shall enter upon the consideration of making provision for the support of his household, and of the honour and dignity of the crown, such disposition may be made, of his majesty's interest in the hereditary

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\* See *Lond. Mag.* for 1755, p. 239.

† See *Ditto*, p. 241. *Ditto*, for 1756, p. 341. *Ditto*, for 1757, p. 376. *Ditto*, for 1758, p. 389. *Ditto*, for 1759, p. 413. *Ditto*, for 1760, p. 344.

editary revenues of the crown, as may best conduce to the utility and satisfaction of the publick. Upon this it was ordered, *nem. con.* That what Mr. Chancellor had then acquainted the house with, from his majesty, should be referred to the consideration of the committee of supply.

In consequence of this most gracious message, the first thing done, by the committee of supply, in this session, was to take the civil list into consideration, the result of which was, the resolutions and orders for bringing in a bill as before-mentioned; and, on the 1st of December, the bill was presented to the house, by Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, read a first time, and ordered, *nem. con.* to be read a second time; which it was the next day, and it was resolved, *nem. con.* that it should be committed to a committee of the whole house for next morning. Accordingly, on the 3d, the house resolved itself into a committee upon the bill, went through the same, with several amendments, and ordered the report to be received next morning; when the amendments were agreed to, and the bill, with the amendments, ordered, *nem. con.* to be ingrossed.

As soon as this order was agreed to, Mr. West presented to the house (pursuant to their address to his majesty) an account of the clear produce, in every year, of the several branches of the revenue, which was settled for the support of the household of his late majesty king George II. and of the honour and dignity of the crown, during his said late majesty's life, from Midsummer, 1727, to Midsummer then last, 1760; and of the several sums of money, granted by parliament for the same, and to make good the deficiencies thereof. Which account, after reading the title as usual, was ordered to lie on the table, to be perused by the members of the house.

On Friday the 5th, the said ingrossed bill was read a third time, and several amendments being made by the house, it was resolved, *nem. con.* that the bill should pass; after which it was ordered, that Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer should carry the bill to the lords, and desire their concurrence; which their lordships granted, with still greater dispatch than the bill had met with in the house of commons; for, in their house, the bill was read a first and second time, committed, reported, read a third time, passed, and, on Monday, a message sent to the commons, that their

lordships had agreed to the bill, without any amendment; and next day this bill, with the other bills then ready, received the royal assent from his majesty.

This act had the same title with former acts of the same kind, being intitled, *An Act for the Support of his Majesty's Household, and of the Honour and Dignity of the Crown of Great-Britain*; and the substance of it must appear, from the resolutions on which it was founded. As to the new regulation thereby introduced, it was certainly a very right, and a wise alteration; because it was both for his majesty's interest, and the interest of the publick; as must appear from the above-mentioned account of the clear produce of the civil list revenue. By that account it appears, that the funds appropriated for raising the civil list revenue had, in the last 33 years, produced but 2618298l. 16s. 10d.  $\frac{3}{4}$  in all; whereas, 800000l. *per annum*, for 33 years, amounts to 26400000l. so that there was a deficiency of 117018l. 3s. 2d.  $\frac{1}{4}$ . It was therefore his majesty's interest to have his civil list revenue settled upon a fund which, in all

human appearance, could never be deficient, rather than upon a fund which, from 33 years experience, had been found, upon an average, to be deficient. The aggregate fund then produced yearly a surplus of 1073995l. 17s. 2d.  $\frac{1}{2}$ \*, and with the civil list fund added to it, must produce a surplus of at least 1800000l. *per annum*, consequently his present majesty can never be under the disagreeable necessity of applying to parliament, for having the deficiency of the civil list fund made good, as his late majesty was, both in the second and twentieth year of his reign; and the publick too will be a gainer, by the sovereign's not being under any such necessity; for they are now assured of not paying more than 800000l. yearly for the civil list; whereas, in his late majesty's reign, the two sums granted by parliament, for making good the deficiency of the civil list revenue, amounted to 571733l. 16s. 3d.  $\frac{3}{4}$ , which, added to the clear produce of that revenue, in 33 years, amounts to 26754715l. 16s. 3d.  $\frac{3}{4}$ ; so that, in 33 years, the publick paid 354715l. 13s. 2d.  $\frac{1}{2}$ , more than 800000l. a year.

It does indeed appear, that the deficiencies of the first two years of his late majesty's reign, and that of the remarkable year 1746, amount to 197636l. 11s. 7d.  $\frac{3}{4}$ , which exceeds the deficiency upon the

\* See Lond. Mag. for 1760, p. 231.

the whole 33 years, and consequently we must admit that for 30 years of that period, the civil list fund produced upon an average above 800000*l.* yearly. In this view his present majesty would be a loser by the consent, which he was graciously pleased to signify to the house of commons; but this chance of losing is compensated by his being secured against all accidental deficiencies, and against the necessity of applying to parliament for making good any future deficiency, which is a sort of application that is always ungrateful and unpopular, and therefore an application which his present majesty was so good as to chuse to avoid, even tho' he should chance to be a loser by such choice, which would probably be the case, if the civil list revenue had been established in the same manner as it was in the late reign, and if we should be so lucky as to get all the conquests we have already made in this war, confirmed to us by the next treaty of peace.

Nay, it is surprising that the civil list fund did not in the late reign produce yearly a great deal more than 800000*l.* considering the great addition that was made to it at the beginning of the reign of king George the first, and continued to his late majesty during his life; for by an authentic state of the civil list fund, annexed to, and published with the 3d part of the *history of our national debts and taxes*, it appears, that the civil list revenues in queen Anne's time, in the year 1706, and consequently before the union, including charges of management, produced at a medium of three years *per annum* 691204*l.* of which there was then, with the queen's consent, 100000*l.* applied yearly towards carrying on the war; and those revenues were certainly increased by the union of the two kingdoms, because ever since that time large quantities of East-India and other goods are consumed in Scotland, which are always entered, and pay the new subsidy of tonnage and poundage in England; consequently the new subsidy, which before the union amounted to 286518*l.* 5*s.* 11*d.* *per annum*, and is one of the chief branches of the civil list fund, must have received a considerable addition by the union; and as great numbers of the nobility and gentlemen of Scotland, have ever since resided mostly in England, and are none of the least expensive sorts of people, the said new subsidy as well as the hereditary

and temporary excise, which before the union amounted, by the said state, to 302297*l.* 15*s.* 11*d.* *per annum* and is another chief branch of the civil list fund, must likewise have been considerably increased since the union; from all which we have reason to suppose that, at the time of the accession of king George the first, the civil list revenues, including expences of management, produced a good deal more than 700000*l.* *per annum*, and as a certain and clear revenue of 120000*l.* *per annum*, payable out of the aggregate fund, was then added to the civil list fund, and continued to his late majesty during his life, we have reason to suppose, either that the civil list fund produced annually more than 800000*l.* or that the expence of management was much greater than seems to be necessary, as neither the new subsidy, nor the hereditary or temporary excise, requires any greater number of officers or managers than would otherwise be necessary for raising and managing the other branches of our public revenue; and as to the 120000*l.* from the aggregate fund, it does not require so much as the addition of an under clerk in the Exchequer.

From these considerations we must conclude, that if his present majesty had regarded only a selfish pecuniary interest, he would have chosen to have had the civil list settled in the same manner, during his reign, as it had been in the reign of his royal grandfather; for the chance of the civil list fund's producing, with frugal management more than 800000*l.* *per annum*, seems to be much more certain, than the chance of its producing less; and if it had in any one or more years produced less, his majesty had good reason to expect that, during his reign, our parliaments would, upon application, have been as ready, as they were in former reigns, to do more than make good any deficiency that had happened. If this had been his choice, we can hardly doubt of our parliament's having been ready to have agreed to it, even though it had been much more certain that the civil list fund would in time coming have produced more than 800000*l.* yearly, as there were strong reasons for increasing that revenue; for it did then, and still does, stand charged with an annuity of 50000*l.* a year to her royal highness the princess dowager of Wales, another of 15000*l.* a year to his royal highness the duke of Cumberland, and a third of 12000*l.* a year

year to her royal highness the princess Amelia, during their respective lives; so that during their joint lives his majesty can have but 723000*l.* a year clear revenue, out of which he must support all his royal brothers and sisters, and may, it is to be hoped, in a few years have a numerous A progeny of his own to maintain. Yet notwithstanding all these charges, present or expected, upon his civil list revenue, his majesty resolved, for the good of his people, to rest satisfied with 800000*l.* a year, and preferred the preservation of the good will and affections of his people, B to any pecuniary advantage he might reap, by running the risk of being obliged to make, at any time hereafter, an unpopular though probably a successful, application to parliament, for making good a deficiency in the civil list fund.

The reader must see, that what I have C said upon this subject, is founded upon a supposition, that the account of the clear produce of the civil list fund, presented last session to parliament, was a just and exact account, and authorised by proper records or vouchers, which supposition I have reason to think well founded, though D I am far from having the same way of thinking with respect to every account presented to parliament by our public offices; because neither house has ever, within my memory, appointed a particular and select committee to inquire into the manner of making up any account pre- E sented to them, and into the authorities upon which it was founded; and every one knows how much the commissioners, as well as the under officers, of all our boards, are generally under the direction of the prime or leading minister for the time being, especially if he has been for a num- F ber of years in power. For this reason, if our parliament be resolved, that no false, deceitful, or erroneous account should ever be presented to them, such an inquiry ought to be frequently appointed: It would be far from being necessary to make such an inquiry into every account G presented: An inquiry into any one account of a session of parliament, would be such a check upon all our public offices, that they would not dare, even at the desire of a prime minister, to make up a false, deceitful, or designedly erroneous account, for the inspection of either house H of parliament; but whilst the making of such an inquiry is never practised, there

will often be ground to suspect the truth of an account called for, and presented to parliament.

Beside this of an account's being false, deceitful, or designedly erroneous, there is, with respect to the produce of any particular public fund, another way of imposing upon parliament, which may be practised by a minister, when he designs to have that branch represented as not producing so much as it really does. It is well known, that most of our receivers of public money, love to keep B it in their hands as long as they can, and generally do keep it as long as they are allowed to do so, by those officers whose duty it is to call and to sue for it. By an account of the receipts and payments during the reign of king William, which is annexed to the first part of the history before mentioned, it appears, that *Heart-money*, &c. stood as one of the articles of receipts during his whole reign, though the tax had been abolished by act of parliament, from Lady-day 1789; from whence it is to be presumed, that the receivers of that tax had not all passed their accounts in the Exchequer, and com- D pleted their payments till near the latter end of his reign: This shews how long the produce of any particular tax or branch of the public revenue, may be allowed to lie in the hands of the receivers, even without a hint from a prime E minister; and consequently, how easy it is for him to make it appear by an account made up at the exchequer; that any branch of the public revenue has not produced so much as it really has. Whether any such artifice as this was practised by our ministers in the 2d or 20th year of F the late reign, when such large sums were granted for making good the deficiency of the civil list fund, I shall leave the reader to judge; but if the account presented upon any such occasion, were to be examined by a select committee of either house of parliament, they would certainly make a strict inquiry into the arrears, and from thence, as well as from the payments actually made into the Exchequer, compute the produce of that branch of the public revenue, which would render any such imposition impracticable; and, at the same time, com- H pell every officer to do his duty in collecting the publick revenue.

[To be continued in our next.]

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON  
MAGAZINE.

S I R,

IN the Appendix to your last year's Magazine, p. 695, I observed a speech, said to be made by an Indian chief, in answer to a missionary's sermon; which, though there is but little in it, as it is somewhat plausible, and may have a bad effect upon the injudicious, I have wished to see well answered. But as I have yet met with no full answer to it, and your deistical correspondents seem to triumph upon it, I thought it time to let them see it is not unanswerable; and desire you will print the following observations upon it, which I doubt not will be thought a sufficient answer, by persons of sense and impartiality, as soon as you have room for them, in your Magazine, and you will oblige a customer.

CHRISTIANUS DAMNONIENSIS.

THE main design of this speech, is to prove revelation unnecessary, and consequently that there has none been really made, by shewing the sufficiency of natural religion. For this purpose the Indian asserts, that both their forefathers and themselves, were under a strong persuasion, that those who act well in this life, shall be rewarded in the next, according to the degree of their virtues; and, on the other hand, that those, who behave wickedly here, will undergo such punishments hereafter, as are proportionate to the crimes they were guilty of. This, he says, has been constantly, and invariably received for a truth, through every successive generation of his ancestors. But this, surely, is more than he could know; unless his nation have a compleater history than any other nation under heaven. But supposing this to be ever so true, — supposing these Indians to be ever so firmly persuaded of a future state of rewards and punishments; is this all that is requisite for our direction, and satisfaction, in matters of religion? And if not, how does it render revelation unnecessary? Such a persuasion, is so far from being all the religious knowledge requisite, that it can, of itself, be of but little use. For what can it signify, to be ever so well assured we shall be hereafter rewarded for doing good, and punished for doing evil, unless we have a certain rule to distinguish the one from the other? Or, supposing we could certainly discover our duty, as well

as that the due discharge of it will be rewarded, and the breach of it punished; what could it avail us, without an assurance of the acceptance of repentance, in case of neglect, or transgression? Of what great use can the knowledge of their duty, and its sanctions, be to such as are conscious of having violated it, and are not sure their violations of it will be pardoned? Admitting, therefore, what the Indian asserts, yet they had great need of farther information; and therefore had reason, at least to inquire into the credibility of the missionary's proposals.

In answer to the Indian's first question: Does the missionary believe that our forefathers; men eminent for their piety; constant, and warm in the pursuit of virtue; hoping thereby to merit everlasting happiness, were all damned? Though reason cannot prove that, as the best of men are sinners, they will not be condemned by the righteous governor of the world, the Christian religion affords grounds to hope, that such heathens as have, in a good measure, acted according to the degree of light which they have enjoyed, will be saved, through the merits, and mediation of Christ, though they never heard of him. If, however, these Indians hoped to merit everlasting happiness, they must be very weak. It is manifestly very stupid for such dependent creatures as we are, who are obliged to our creator, not only for our being, but for our continual preservation, and every enjoyment of life, and who consequently are under the strongest obligations to obey him in all things, to think we can merit any reward from him, by the most perfect obedience. How stupid then is it, to imagine so imperfect obedience to be meritorious, as that of the best of men ever has been! As to the second question, whether they were to be thought in a state of damnation, who followed their forefathers pious and virtuous example? To prevent the abuse of my answer to the first, it will be necessary to remark, that it doth not follow, from their ancestors being saved, that they would be saved too, if they did not attend to the evidence of the religion preached to them in the name of God; the rejecting of which, without seriously, and impartially examining, whether it proceeded from their maker, or no, would make their case very different from that of their progenitors, who are supposed not to have had it proposed to them.

This

This caution being given, let us attend our disputant to his next section. And here, not to dispute the propriety of his calling his religion a revelation, I observe, it is not pretended, that the revelations contained in the Bible, are all that were ever made; but only that they are all that are of universal concern: And, supposing God to have revealed himself to the Indians, though they might be saved by conforming themselves to the revelation he speaks of, if no other had been made to them; if God should think fit to make them a farther revelation of his will, and they rejected it, it does not follow, that they would be saved in that case. At the end of this section it is asked, Whether God will damn people for not doing what he has not enabled them to do? Ans. No: Nor does Christianity teach any such thing: But what security is this for those who have not done what they were able to do, and upon that account are obnoxious to the divine justice? And who of us can deny this to be his own case?

In the next place our orator says, it is our opinion, that every man is possessed *with* (he, or his interpreter, should have said *of*) sufficient knowledge for his own salvation: In which I so far agree with him, that I am persuaded no person will be damned, who makes a due improvement of the means of knowledge afforded him: But though this be ever so true, a person may be damned for refusing knowledge, when it is offered him. A little after he argues, that a written revelation has no advantage over theirs; since both must be equally sufficient to save. But how doth this follow? May there not be different degrees of salvation, or future happiness? And may not a written revelation instruct us how to obtain a greater measure of such happiness, than an unwritten one? And if so, will not the former have an advantage over the latter? Besides, granting natural religion to be as effectual to the future salvation of men, as revelation; if revelation only affords us clearer hopes, and stronger assurance of pardon, and eternal happiness, than the religion of nature, this is sufficient to give revelation greatly the advantage.

He then asserts, that if two revelations be both true, they must be the same in substance. But why so? What necessity is God under to reveal himself, and his will, as fully to all, as to some? Or what

should hinder the great governor of the world from enacting different laws for his subjects, in different circumstances? His next assertion is, that the written commands of revelation, can be only designed for those who have the writing; and cannot possibly regard them. If he means, by those who have the writing, those to whom the revelation shall be communicated, it is very true, but nothing to his purpose; but if he intends thereby, such as shall accept of, and embrace the revelation, it is more than can be proved; nor can any good reason be given, why the precepts of revealed religion may not concern, and oblige all such as shall be blessed with the knowledge of it. But had the Almighty thought so much knowledge necessary to our salvation, his goodness, our objector proceeds, would not so long have deferred communicating it to us. But how does he know this? Christianity does not teach the knowledge of itself to be so necessary, that a person who has never had an opportunity of acquiring it, cannot possibly be saved without it; but only that the embracing of it, is necessary to the salvation of those, to whom it is proposed. It is, indeed, a very comfortable thing to serious persons, and highly useful: But a person that allows Providence, may as reasonably deny the usefulness of mature reason, because it is not communicated to children; or of any beneficial discoveries of any kind, lately made, because they were not made before; as the usefulness of the gospel, because it was not revealed before, or the knowledge of it was not communicated soon to any.

The next objection to revealed religion is founded on the supposed impossibility of our being saved without the knowledge of it, whether it has been afforded us or no; the imaginary foundation of which, having been already demolished, it falls of course. As to the following one, drawn from God's providential care of his creatures, revelation is so far from teaching that God abandons any of the human race, that it assures us of his having found a gracious scheme for the salvation of all mankind, that will comply with it; or do not, by their wilful, unrepented wickedness, or perverseness, reject it. This scheme, indeed, is founded on the fall of the head of our race, and implies, that children may be involved in the ill consequences of their parents sins; which our objector says, is to make the Almighty a

very whimsical, ill-natured being. But this must be wrong, or God must be such a being, as he asserts this conduct will prove him. For nothing can be more evident, than that, by the dispositions of his Providence, children frequently suffer for the misconduct of their parents—than that children have diseases, poverty, and other evils, entailed upon them by their parent's debauchery, extravagance, &c. This, however, does not prove God to be either whimsical, or ill-natured. He may, and doubtless has good reason, for making us thus dependent upon one another. The prospect of the sufferings they may thereby bring upon their offspring, may be intended to restrain men from the practice of vice; and it may be capable of answering other good ends, which we cannot at present discover. And as these sufferings may become means of such good to the sufferers themselves, as will more than compensate the evil of them; which we are taught will be the case of the ill consequences of the evils entailed upon us by the fall of our head, if we be not wanting to ourselves, the involving us in them, is no argument of God's being ill-natured.

We are now come to the last objection to revealed religion, in this applauded speech, taken from the viciousness of its professors. Are the Christians, it is asked, more virtuous, or rather, are they not more vicious than we [Indians] are? If so, how came it to pass that they are objects of God's beneficence, while we are neglected? Does the Deity confer his favours without reason, and with so much partiality? In a word, concludes our Indian orator, we find the Christians much more depraved in their morals than ourselves; and we judge of their doctrine, by the badness of their lives. On which it is obvious to remark, that allowing the charge here brought, though without any proof, those heathens who are offered the privileges of the gospel, can have no ground to accuse God of partiality, for being kinder to Christians, than to themselves, because the former enjoy these privileges, when they may enjoy them too, if they will. And that, since Christianity is known to condemn all manner of vice, and to injoin the strictest morality, the immorality of its professors can be no reason for rejecting it, without examining its credentials; nor will any one, that has the regard for his maker which he ought, be guilty of it, upon so idle a pretence.

August, 1761.

\* *Swansey, in Wales.*

† i. e. of note.

‡ Bath.

§ Tunbridge.

For surely that person can have but very little regard for the will of the Almighty, who refuses to examine the evidence and nature of a message brought him in his name, merely because those who deliver it, are not so good as they should be. Whatever is proposed to us in the awful name of our great creator, unless it be manifestly unworthy of him, is intitled to so much regard from his creatures, as to have the evidence of its coming from him very seriously and impartially considered; and the refusing, or neglecting, so far to attend to what has any probability of being a divine revelation, argues such an impious contempt of his will, as renders those who are guilty of it, worthy of a most dreadful condemnation. A thing of which, were infidels so sensible, as it infinitely concerns them to be, we should soon see an end to our disputes with them.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR, Sidbury, Devon. June 22, 1761.

IF you think the following literal translation of a Latin Epitaph (supposed to have been written by the ingenious Dr. King, of Oxford, and inserted in your Magazine, for May, 1761) is worthy of a place, in your judicious and useful collection of monthly intelligence, you will oblige your constant reader, and humble servant,

PHILALETHES.

An Epitaph on RICHARD NASH, Esq;

Richard Nash, born in an obscure place\*, and sprung from no ancestors†, (yet what is wonderful and incredible) the people, the nobility, and princes, with their free

and voluntary suffrages, conferr'd on him a most rich and flourishing kingdom‡, which he govern'd, with the utmost dignity, more than fifty years, With the consent, approbation, and applause of all.

Besides, a famous province§ was annex'd to his dominion, by the unanimous voice and consent of all ranks of people, which he managed with admirable prudence and conduct, by himself alone, and never by delegates or deputies. He used to visit his province every year, and to reside amongst his provincials, so long as the necessity of affairs obliged him.

In

In such exalted fortune, he neither appeared

a king swollen with pride, by his gait;  
or, like tyrants, demanded servile homage  
from his subjects, or arrogated to himself  
ample honours, or sounding titles:

For he laid aside all the badges of au- A  
thority,

even the royal diadem itself,  
and was content with the simple ornament  
of a *white hat*;

An evident sign of the probity of his mind:  
A most prudent lawgiver, more illustrious  
than Solon or Lycurgus:

He made, establish'd, and publish'd,  
what laws he pleas'd:

But all his orders and rules  
were grateful, pleasant, and beneficial,  
both to his fellow-citizens, guests, stran-  
gers, and foreigners.

He was the umpire, and director of their C  
amusements;

but grave, elegant, and polite;  
tho' he temper'd his highest gaiety  
with becoming gravity and sedateness.

In the first place, he took particular care,  
that no one should be indecent or immodest,  
in the assemblies of gentlemen or ladies:

And that no impurity, clamour, or tu-  
mult should appear *there*.

He not only enlarged his own most fa-  
mous city,

his joy and delight,  
with most beautiful buildings,

but adorn'd it with remarkable discipline E  
and orders:

Since no one better understood, cultivated,  
or taught

decency, than he did.

He was just, liberal, kind, and facetious;  
a friend to all, especially the miserable and  
distressed.

He had no enemies, except some over-  
grown medlers,

and morose, fanatic, declaimers,  
who are the severest pests of mankind.

He was a lover of peace, and of his  
country;

and he establish'd happy and lasting concord G  
in his kingdom, to such a degree,

that no one dared to affront another  
by saucy language, or injure him by any  
bad action:

Nor ever to wear a sword in publick,  
as suspicious of being in danger.

Altho' he was most powerful,  
and governed all things in his kingdom  
by his nod;

yet liberty herself, hardly ever flourish'd  
more,

in favour, glory, and authority.

For he discover'd the happy temperament  
(a thing of extensive study, and, perhaps,  
of all the most difficult)

whereby the mean with the noble, the  
poor and the rich,

the unlearned with the most learned, the  
cowards and the

most brave, might think themselves  
upon the same level.

He being the same impartial king to all.  
Whatever he did amiss (for we all have  
failings)

he injured himself more than others:

B And this by mistake and imprudence,  
rather than villainy or improbity;

but never thro' ignorance of decency or  
honesty,

nor ever to that degree,  
that he might not easily gain pardon  
from all humane persons.

C If other kings and governors, or their  
viceroys,

would imitate the copy of his life and  
manners,

(which I wish, again and again, they  
would)

then both they themselves would be blest, D  
and all the countries of the world

would be most happy.

Let the muses and graces mourn the death  
of such, and so great a man:

Let Venus and her Cupids mourn:  
Weep all ye assemblies of young men and  
maidens;

E but thou, O Bath, do not thou cease  
to bewail

thy prince, thy præceptor, friend, and  
patron.

Alas! alas! never more wilt thou have  
his equal

his equal

F *Farther Chemical and Metallurgical Obser-  
vations and Experiments on Antimony.*

By William Redmond, M. D. (*See  
our Magazine for June, p. 309.*)

*Num vero amplius quid, et ex quibus  
Principiis Regulus hic coaluerit? Fac, di-  
cant singuli Examinatores Sententiam.*

Guerich. *Chemia Rationalis.*

N O medical subject has been so fa-  
mously controverted and so little

understood as antimony: In a crude form

it may be given in quantity, without pro-  
ducing any consequential alterations in

the animal economy; but being torri-  
fied and fluxed into glass, it becomes the most

virulent emetic in nature. Hence the  
perfect knowledge of the constituents of

antimony appears very consequential, es-  
pecially if considered in a medicinal light.

for from thence the knowledge of its powerful effects is derived.

The regulus of antimony being finely triturated, clearly indicates its internal sulphur is a metallic æthiops, resembling in appearance the æthiops mineral.

This triturated reguline æthiops farther evinces its internal sulphur, by being digested with spirit of turpentine, it yields thereto its sulphur, and forms a balsam of sulphur, "*Hic regulus textitur minutim, & vitro imponitur, superfunditurque oleum juniperi vel spiritus terebinthi, qui prior in distillatione prodit, & purus est, instar aquæ fontanæ, bene clausum impone balneo marie in calore subtili, fietque oleum juniperi, vel spiritus terebinthi ruber instar sanguinis, isdem pollet viribus, quibus balsamus sulphuris, quoniam unam eandemque possulant præparationem.*" B. valentini triumphus antimonii, p. 235.

By being boiled in an alcalized liquor, it parts with its sulphur auratum. The ingenious Dr. Morris made the first experiment of this kind on the regulus of antimony, and communicated to me, that he had extracted kermes mineral from it.

An ounce of the white ustulated regulus of antimony being triturated with half an ounce of mercury, united therewith, and formed an æthiops resembling in external appearance the æthiops mineral.

A menstruum of force sufficient to attract the sulphur from regulus, has for ages been a desideratum in chemistry.

The utility of such an invention appears; it gives the perfect knowledge of the constituent of antimony.

Nitre is a menstruum of force sufficient to attract the internal reguline sulphur; lime-water and lixiviums of pearl ashes are also menstrua: For the fine triturated regulus of antimony, after a sufficient coction therein, may be easily reduced; which being kept in fusion, the volatile and sulphureous parts sublime, and the metal of antimony, lead, remains.

Nitre or pearl ashes being fused a long time with regulus of antimony, deprive it of a considerable portion of its innate sulphur; its metallic part predominates, whence it becomes more resolved in its texture, and of consequence lessened in medical virtue.

The fine levigated regulus, or glass of antimony, being digested with vinegar in B. A. gives thereto a considerable portion of its metallic part; whence the saccharum saturni, the salt of antimony of basili valentine. This might be a good way of preparing the sulphur auratum.

Whether you deprive the regulus of a portion of its metal by acids, or a portion of its sulphur by alcalies, either way you cause a diminution of its medical power; for the emeticity of antimony depends on the equal and obstinate union of its constituents.

It is easy to deprive regulus of its emeticity, either by causing a relaxation of texture, with its quantity of lead, or sheathing up its points with its quantity of sulphur.

Fire causes a constriction, or a more obstinate union of the constituents of antimony; from this cause the glass of antimony derives its preference to all other preparations.

Having made, with great labour, experiments on glass of antimony of my own preparation, I find that it, like the foreign glass of antimony, contains copper.

I shall not directly assign the cause of this extraordinary production, but give my observations, and leave the more learned and ingenious to make what conclusions their superior sagacity shall suggest. I have observed,

That antimony, by the process of ustulation acquires a concentration, or a more obstinate union of its constituents, and the regulus reduced from this ustulated antimony yields very fine copper.

That antimony, which abounds the most in sulphur, derives the greater quantity of copper, by the act of ustulation.

That regulus, by the process of ustulation, acquires a more obstinate union of its constituents, but no copper.

That there is nothing improbable in imaging copper to be concentrated antimony, as it possesses nearly the same vis emetica.

That the treatment of cobalt, for the preparation of zaffre and smalt, ought to be considered, as something analogous to the preparation of antimony appears.

Cobalt is a metal decomposed by a sulphur sui generis. (All those substances, classed by the naturalists and chemical writers as semi-metals, are really metals decomposed by mineral acids or sulphurs; the principal constituent metal of all these is lead.) This cobalt, after having been pulverized in the stamping mills, and acted on by long and repeated calcinations, serves for the preparation of zaffre and smalt. The workmen rightly esteem the calcination of cobalt as a material circumstance; here the principal secret rests,

from hence not only the beauty of colour, but also the quantity of zaffre and finall arises. I have potent reasons that induce me to believe, that if a quantity of sulphur was pulverized with the calcined cobalt, and the calcination repeated, that the zaffre and finall might be obtained more beautiful, and in greater quantity.

If a long continued distillation should cause this extraordinary produce of copper, we shall be more acquainted with the nature of metals, about the constituents of which we are so much in the dark.

### The prevalent Force of EXAMPLE.

—“Non magna loqui sed vivere.”

“Christiani pastoris mores optima sunt ejus doctrinae explicatio.”

**I**T is universally allowed, that an uniformity of life and manners is the best comment on the precepts and doctrine of the clergy. The powers of oratory—the finest flowers of rhetorick, lose their influence, unless accompanied with the still small voice of good example, unless a lively pattern of the truths delivered to others, shine forth in the conduct of the man of God. It is this that gives the weight and efficacy to every precept—It is this that, with a still, yet irresistible force, commands, at the same time that it, as it were, engages universal regard, whilst it appears not to claim it, and displays the beauty of holiness, more powerfully than a thousand arguments.

“Dum tacet, clamat.”

Tullius Cicero.

What weight and authority (as a certain writer justly remarks) does it add to the instructions of the clergy, whilst the audience have it to say—the minister—the preacher is a worthy man; that he doth not enter into the pulpit, as an actor upon the stage, to personate a feigned character, and forget his real one; to utter sentiments, or represent passions not his own: No! He paints the several virtues with a masterly hand, in their most just proportions and amiable colours—and no wonder, when he paints them from their living and beautiful originals in his own breast. He warmly recommends, because he warmly loves them. He exclaims against the contrary vices, with an honest indignation, and becoming boldness; because he detests, and is conscious that he detests them. He himself feels what he speaks, hath an inward and vital sense of the truths he delivers, and therefore he makes others feel them too: He

speaks from his own heart, and to the hearts and consciences of his hearers, and therefore he prevails: He shews, that his doctrine is not merely speculative, by transplanting it into the course of his own conduct; and, by displaying the amiableness of religion and virtue, in the tenor of his own life, he makes others enamoured with it too; so that they, as it were insensibly, proceed from seeing to approving, and from approving to imitating. Pulpit oratory may be exceedingly useful, as well as ornamental, when accompanied with the one thing needful, a good example; but, in comparison of that, it is nothing. Without that, eloquence is only looked upon as a sounding brass, or a tinkling cymbal—warmth, artifice, and address, ostentation. The effect of oratory is transient; its impression vanishes, as the animal spirits subside; a well-regulated and exemplary life, on the contrary, is a continual sermon—it is a habit, not a transient act, and tends more to reclaim the vicious, and convince the thoughtless, than the finest flowers of rhetorick—the strongest eloquence, or pathetic persuasion.

The apostle doth not admonish Timothy to “Take heed unto his doctrine only, but also to himself.”

The connection between the one and the other, is so close, that it is absolutely necessary they should go hand in hand; it is the one that must elucidate the other, and that must give it life and vigour: Thus we may observe the one is united with the other, in the prayers of our church; and the energy of their doctrine is always to be seconded by their exemplary lives. Every inadvertency, every little slip, every indiscretion, derogates from the authority, and lessens the influence, of the man of God.

Would he maintain the dignity of the order. Would he preserve the respect due to it from others. He must act consistently with the character himself—He must root up every plant which his heavenly father hath not planted;—and, as far as in him lies, be possessed of every virtue that he enforces, and free from every vice against which he exclaims!—abstaining not only from every thing in itself culpable, but also from every impropriety of action, from every thing that may give occasion to the seekers of it.

There is a more immediate obligation upon the clergy, to be particularly circumspect in their conduct.

The ambassador of Christ, conscious of the importance of the vocation where-with he is called, must engage in *no other* pursuits; but apply all his care and attention to that *one* great concern, which cometh upon him daily—the *care of the church*—having no ambitious views, aspiring at no power, but that of gaining a conquest over himself and his passions.

The apostle, one of the greatest of the apostles, hath said, “Who is sufficient for these things?” If so, certainly nothing ought to interfere, or stand in competition with this momentous concern—disengaged from all meaner pursuits—regardless of all lower advantages, that tend to obstruct his great design of glorifying God on earth, and finishing the work which he hath given him to do—always studying in what manner he may *adorn the doctrine of Christ*—which he knows he cannot do, by any other means—than by preserving *himself* every way blameless, and discharging right, the sacred trust reposed in him (no less a one, than that of steward of the mysteries of God)—

*Sedulus, & populo prodesse, deoque placere.*

EDWARD WATKINSON.

Parsonage-House, Chart P. Kent,

July 11, 1761.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

IN your Magazine of July, 1760, p. 355, I find the following postscript to a letter signed T. A.

“We can assure the publick, that at the last general quarter-sessions of the peace, held at Maidstone, for the county of Kent, a remarkable cause was tried, Charles Whitworth, Esq; member of parliament for Minehead, in the chair. The point was, whether the vagrant itinerant methodist preachers, could legally hold religious assemblies, for publick worship, at Rolvenden, in that county, when the house was not licensed, and the preachers had not qualified according to law. When, after a short, but fair and full hearing, the Methodists were cast. The whole bench of justices unanimously concurred with the jury, in confirming the act of the worthy magistrate, who levied the penalty to the entire satisfaction of the court, and to the universal joy of the country. This is the first publick judicial determination of this case. An happy omen, that a farther and final stop

may be put to their pernicious principles, and turbulent practices.”—This was published, no doubt, by the author, to prejudice some particular body of people, and contains much falshood, with very little truth. But as the matter here hinted at, has lately been determined in the court of King's-Bench, I believe, as you are a lover of the truth, you will not deny the following account a place in your Magazine, that the publick may not be imposed upon by a falsity, which may lead some people into an error to their prejudice. Therefore, without any observation on the postscript itself, I shall recite the plain simple fact of the whole transaction.

On the 13th of March, 1760, about 15 or 16 persons (including the people of the house) who were all members of the established church, met together in the evening, to spend a little time in the service of God (which they thought more profitable, after the labour of the day, than to be at an alehouse, or spending their time in idle amusements) at the house of one Thomas Osborne, at Rolvenden. Information of this being given to a worthy magistrate in the parish, he thought proper to put in execution an old law, made in the reign of king Charles the second, to prevent and suppress seditious conventicles; and, accordingly, the next day, summoned the person who exhorted amongst them, to appear before him, and convicted him in the sum of 20l. The next day after, the justice convicted 14 persons (as hearers) in 5s. each, and Thomas Osborne, the master of the house, in 20l. which said penalties, to the amount of 43l. 10s. were all paid to the magistrate, on the 29th of March.—The parties being thus convicted, knowing themselves to be well affected to his majesty king George, and holding themselves members of the church of England, and being conscious they had no seditious views or designs, but only to spend a little time in the service of God, thought themselves not proper objects of that act (the said act being made, rather to force people into, than out of the church.) They were therefore advised to appeal from the said convictions (as the said act gives those a right to do, who are convicted for above 10s.) to the next quarter-sessions, where the fact is to be tried by a jury. Accordingly three appeals were lodged with the magistrate, on the 3d of April.—On the 15th, the sessions began, where

where the appellants attended, and by their counsel moved to record their appearance, and to plead to their convictions; which was accordingly done, and which was all the appellants were advised they had to do that session, they having, as they were informed, till the next sessions to try the traverse. Notwithstanding, the court was pleased to order the trial on, (though opposed by the appellants counsel) and confirmed the justices conviction, against which the appellants made no defence. But they being informed their proceeding was not according to law, applied to the court of King's-Bench, for writs of *certiorari*, to remove the several convictions, appeals, and orders of sessions, into that court, to have the judgment of the same court thereupon. Accordingly, in Trinity term, 1760, application was made to that court. When, after hearing counsel on both sides, the court was pleased to order the writs of *certiorari* to issue according to the appellants notice, and the proceedings were thereupon removed into his majesty's court of King's-Bench; and, on Wednesday the 3d of June instant, the matter came on to be argued; when, after hearing council on both sides, the court was pleased to set aside, not only the proceedings at the sessions, but also the justices convictions.—By this it appears, how fair and full a hearing the parties had at the quarter-sessions; and how judicial a determination the court of quarter-sessions made, as Mr. T. A. by his postscript, has insinuated. I am, SIR, your, &c.

Greenwich, June 23, 1761. S. M.

*Account of The Wishes: or, Harlequin's Mouth opened. A Comedy. Acted at Drury-Lane Theatre. The Author Mr. Bentley, Son to the great Critic of that Name.*

**T**HIS piece being founded on the model of the Italian comedy, a species of drama known only to a few here in England, it may not be improper to point out what that manner of writing is.

The Italian comedy is a kind of low drama, and consequently not confined to the rigid rules of unity, admitting of some degree of improbability, and even of impossibility. Nothing more therefore is required, than that the characters be extravagant and correspondent thereto.

The first of these characters is Harlequin, who is always made the hero of the piece, or at least an attendant on the hero.

In which ever of these lights he appears, the principal wit, and most piquant satire, is thrown into his part; and indeed, in the old Italian comedies, the business of this character only was determined by the author, the language and wit being left entirely to the performer.

Pantaloön, or what in the old Italian comedy was more frequently called Cinthio, is constantly an avaricious old man, father to the heroine, who is much the same with the Columbine of our pantomimes.—She has always a lover too, to whom Harlequin is a valet, unless when he is himself her lover, and in that case he is attended by an arch valet of his own, named Mezzetin, which answers to our Pierrot. The Pantaloön always opposes the inclinations of his daughter, and has generally either an old doctor, or a

Financier, on whom he intends to bestow her.—He is however constantly either over-reached, or persuaded to consent, and the piece made to conclude happily.

There are some little diversities both as to plot and character, now and then introduced; such as the adding the parts of Scapin, Trivelin and Pasquierel, which are only occasionally made use of, and are so established and defined that their habits are always the same.

The general aim of these pieces is satire, and the plot simple, and built on some single thought or hint.

On this kind of drama is the piece before us modelled. The persons of it are as follow: viz.

Pantaloön,	Mr. Baddely,
Isabella his daughter,	Miss Haughton,
Harlequin, her lover,	Mr. Obrien,
Doctor,	Mr. Weston,
Mezzetin, harlequin's	Mr. Blakey,
valet,	
Pierrot, pantaloön's	Mr. Davis,
man,	
Party per pale, an herald,	Mr. Millar,
Mr. Distress, a poet,	Mr. Foote,
Columbine, Isabella's	Miss Elliott,
maid,	
Manto, a fairy,	Miss Ambrose,
Maid to Harlequin,	Miss E Ambrose,
Isabella, naturally a coquette, out of a number of lovers, who address her, finds herself most strongly attached to Harlequin, who is represented as dumb: her father however, who is a great antiquarian, denies his consent to this match, in favour of the doctor, whose fondness for antiquities occasions a mutual friendship between them. But the young lady,	

having preserved the life of Manto, the fairy, by protecting her from a gardener, who was going to destroy her under the form of a snake; the fairy, in gratitude, bestows on her a power liable to some restraints, of possessing every thing she shall wish for, with this proviso, that if she shall three times recall what she had before desired, she shall lose all her power.—Isabella immediately sets about wishing, and her father's settled determination being, never to bestow her to her inclinations till "her lover is rich, noble, can speak, and becomes a member of an antiquarian club, till the doctor refuses her," and "till Harlequin is hanged." Her first wish is for the restoration of his speech, which is immediately complied with.—Her next desire is riches for them both, which are instantly procured by means of two lottery prizes, of 20,000 pounds each. Titles are her next wish, which are bestowed on them by Manto, who creates Harlequin, baron of Oberontown, and Isabella, countess of Mabland, both large demesnes in the fairy territories.—In these respective ranks they behave consistently with the taste of the present age: Harlequin purchasing a pedigree of an herald, subscribing to several publick charities, entering into the expence of building, being imposed on by his servants, &c. and Columbine paying and receiving visits, scandalising her neighbours, and despising her friends. In the course of these doings great occasions are taken of entering into very severe satires on the prevailing taste, in regard to dress, building, conduct, poetry, musick, antiquities, &c. which are treated with great judgment and elegance.—Harlequin being surprized by Pantaloon and the doctor, at Isabella's house, pretends to be a great traveller and antiquarian, and expresses a desire of becoming a member of the antiquarian club, which proposal is accepted as a great honour, and he is accordingly chosen.—Mezzetin, also, in the disguise of an old nurse, persuading the doctor that some body has been beforehand with him in the affections of Isabella, he determines to refuse her, and Harlequin growing impatient at the delay of his union with his mistress, proceeds to some liberties which are displeasing to her, on which she, in the common phrase, wishes him hanged, and, by a contrivance in the stage, this is immediately done. Isabella, therefore being now induced with great sincerity to unwish her last

desire, as she had before done by two others, her power is lost; and Manto appearing once more insists on Pantaloon's bestowing her on Harlequin, which from a consideration that all the conditions, he himself had insisted on, have been complied with, he at last consents to do, and the fairy concludes the piece with a reflection on the impropriety there would be in vesting mankind with a power of enjoying whatever their different passions might induce them to wish for.

With respect to the merit of this piece, we shall not here pretend to direct the publick. The language seems pure, correct, and elegant, and the strokes of satire, which form the principal bent of the play, keen, just, and delicate.—There is, however, a barrenness of incident in it, and the circumstance of the wish, on which the whole turns, seems not so advantageously used as might have been.—The catastrophe also closes in a hurry, and the incident of hanging Harlequin is disgusting, and was justly condemned by some of the audience.—The approbation, however, shewn to the sentimental parts of it, bears sufficient testimony to the merit of those parts.

As to the performance it would be taking up unnecessary time to expatiate on the merits of Mr. Obrien, Mr. Foote, Miss Haughton, or Miss Elliott, who all gave to their respective parts every advantage that could be received from acting.

We must observe, in justice to the author of *The Wishes*, that the great objection made to the catastrophe, on the first representation viz. that of the hanging Harlequin, has been since obviated by an alteration, in making Isabella wish him only dead instead of hanged; in consequence of which he now falls backwards on a couch, and is not raised up on a gibbet.

#### MODEST MERIT to be preferred.

3d Epistle of St. John, ver. 9.

ΔΙΣΤΡΕΦΗΣ ΦΙΛΟΠΡΑΓΜΕΝΟΥ ΕΥΤΟΥ.

*Pudor autem decorus est semper spectabilis.*

IT has been generally remarked, that the advantages of *fortune* and *family* will often do more for a man, in the ecclesiastical, as well as in other stations of life, than the *brightest parts* without them. To this we may not improperly add, a competent share of *assurance*. How often do we see modest merit, and real desert, pass away in obscurity, overlooked, disregarded, and unnoticed; whilst others, who,

who, intruth, have no talents or qualifications to recommend them, rise by dint of *frontis perfrie*, by insinuating themselves into the favour of the great; and no wonder that they mount up the ladder with such celerity, after they have gained the grand point, and *made Blasius, the king's chamberlain, their friend.* Acts, chap. xxii. ver. 20.

A truly honourable personage, being solicited for a church living in his gift, cut the person short, thus:

"Sir, I have, in my own mind, disposed of the living already; there is a man in my neighbourhood, whose *modesty* will not permit him to ask for it—who has a *numerous family* to provide for, and *merit* sufficient to intitle him to it."

What a noble reply! an example, how worthy of imitation! Certainly *detur dignissime* ought to supersede all private considerations, all personal connections, and be the standing rule with all patrons.

EDWARD WATKINSON.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

IF Great-Britain would reap any lasting benefit from the great effusion of blood and treasure in this war, the approaching treaty of peace must be constituted in the following manner.

1. Whatever is ceded to us, either in Europe, America, or any other part of the world, must be ceded entirely; that is, either a whole continent, or no part of that continent; also a whole island, or no part of that island at all: Let there be no boundaries between French and English dominions, but the sea; and let the French retain no shadow or appearance of right of jurisdiction or authority, civil, military, or ecclesiastick, over any place ceded to us: An island thus made over to England, that brings one thousand pounds clear profit, will be better than a continent, shared with the French, that brings, or seems to bring, five thousand. This, I think, is self-evident to every disinterested Briton.

2. The treaty must be clear and distinct, the places very plainly described, by every name they are known by, and the names of the surrounding seas, with their exact longitude and latitude; for which purpose, it would be worth while to employ some able astronomers to determine the longitudes exactly, which

may well be done at the several places on land, though the observation by sea is so difficult.

3. That the preceding article may be secured effectually, the treaty ought to be drawn in English; which point, I think, we have an incontestable right to dictate to a vanquished enemy; but if that is unattainable, let us never stoop below ourselves, to let it be in French; they could but have claimed that honour, had they been the conquerors. However, let us meet them no farther than the middle-way, which, I think, in this case, will be the safe way; let it be done in Latin; a language understood by great numbers in both nations, and which the French have not in their power to pervert or alter the meaning of. Whereas, if it were done in French, I should not wonder to see that volatile people, by the art and chicanery of their court, reverse the very meaning of that part of their language, which might elude what they think a hard bargain; and where could you find a standard for the French language, but at the court of Versailles? But the Latin language being known in all the European states, a treaty in that language would bind them in the eyes of all Europe.

4. The treaty must not be intermingled and entangled with former treaties of this, that, and the other place, of all which it is evident they have never yet agreed about the meaning; no articles of former treaties referred to, but what are fully transcribed and expressed in plainer words, if possible. In short, it should be one compleat charter-party between the two nations, upon a clear bottom, as if no treaty ever had before existed, with a clause to cancel all former deeds that any way clash with the apparent meaning and intent of this general treaty. The less it interferes with trade, the better; that seems to be the province of merchants. And if the rulers on both sides, will but discourage villainy, each in their own dominions, and encourage industry, trade will find it's own way, without the assistance of *state-crutches*.

5. Let there be no secret article in this solemn treaty. This I do most solemnly protest against, in the name of all the honest people of Great-Britain, and the dominions thereunto belonging. A secret article is frequently the bane of all; a latent poison that works itself into every other article, and renders the whole abortive

tive and pernicious. If the enemy pretend to do a thousand good things for us, and be our humble servants for ever, I should be afraid a secret article would subvert all. We, freemen, need no secret articles, where such unremitting vigour has been shewn, to support the government, beyond credibility: Freemen are likewise too generous to impose upon a conquered enemy servile and disgraceful terms. We want nothing but what all the impartial, reasonable world would adjudge to us; therefore, a secret article may juggle freemen, but cannot serve them.

Their five articles seem to me indispensable, and inseparable from the true interest of Great-Britain: Had the first and second articles been carefully attended to, in the last treaty of peace with France, what a prodigious effusion of human blood, and British treasure, might have been happily prevented! Yours,

BRITANNICUS PHILANTHROPOS.

From the SOUTH-CAROLINA GAZETTE.

Charles-Town, May 23. The following copy of a letter needs no annotations. It shews clearly, who supply our enemies with ammunition, &c. where and how they arm and fit out their vessels for privateers, and by what means many that were French property have escaped being carried into port, by our men of war and privateers, after having been in their custody.\*

Mr. LORRY, at } Curacao, the 30th of  
Cape-Francois. } March, 1761.

S I R,

I had the honour of writing to you the 14th instant by a sloop of our port, which I hope will be happily arrived with you; you will have seen, that I have taken great pains to make the dispatch you ordered me; for the rest I refer you wholly to the contents of my proceeding.

Agreeable to your orders I have laden for your accompt and risque, on board your sloop the Good Success, captain Harmen Thyssen the younger, the merchandizes according to the memorandum, that you sent me; you will find many other articles, which I thought would suit your colony; the captain will deliver you the invoice of the whole cargo, which amounts, with the charges and provisions, to 17,315l. 7s. 3d. for which you will please to give me credit, finding the same without error.—I have also remitted to August, 1761.

the said captain, a packet, containing the account of the armament, &c. you will examine them and credit me in conformity thereto.

I have found a friend, who has been willing to lend his name for the dispatching of your sloop, and for the invoice which is in his name, and as if it was on his accompt; the sloop being under Dutch colours may by this means be reclaimed with her cargo, if she should come to be taken by the English, who for a long time since stop the vessels of all nations; I have given the captain the necessary instructions for making the reclaim in case he should be taken.

You will see in the invoice, that there is a thousand weight of powder on board: I thought this quantity necessary, because I know that it is at a very high price with you.

I have had a great deal of trouble to find insurers, because they have already suffered great losses; I have made insured the prime of the prime, at 15 per cent. notwithstanding many others have given 25 per cent.

Captain Thyssen has orders to touch at Monte Christi in case he should find the English vessels before the cape; from thence he is to send you the present, and attend your orders. I flatter myself your sloop will happily arrive; she is well armed, and is to sail in company with two others; by this means they may make head against the privateers, who might molest them. I have the honour to be very perfectly, Sir, your very humble, and very obedient servant,

D—T.

On the superscription,

F To Mr. LORRY, at Cape Francois, Island and coast of St. Domingo, Nassau, New-Providence.

Personally appeared before me, Peter Delaporte, and made oath, that the foregoing is a true translation of the original letter, remaining of record in the office of the registry of the court of vice-admiralty, to the best of his skill and knowledge.

PETER DELAPORTE.

Sworn to, this 4th of May, 1761,

before me, J. BRADFORD,  
judge of C. of  
V. admiralty.

Admiralty-office, to wit,

A true copy from the original translation on record in this office. Attest.

JOHN PRATT, Reg. Ct. V. Admty.

3 G

E X.

\* See our Vol. for 1758, p. 312, & seq.

EXTRACTS from the PHILOSOPHICAL TRANSACTIONS, Vol. LI. PART II.

III. *The Method of making Sal Ammoniac in Egypt; as communicated by Dr. Linnæus, from his Pupil Dr. Hasselquist, who had been lately in those Parts: By John Ellis, Esq; F. R. S.*

**S**AL ammoniac is made from the soot arising from the burnt dung of four-footed animals, that feed only on vegetables.

This dung is collected in the four first months of the year, when all their cattle, such as oxen, cows, buffaloes, camels, sheep, goats, horses, and asses, feed on fresh spring grass, which, in Egypt, is a kind of trefoil, or clover: For when they are obliged to feed their cattle on hay, and their camels on bruised date kernels, their excrements are not fit for this purpose; but when they feed on grass, the poor people of Egypt are very careful to collect the dung quite fresh, and, for that purpose, follow the cattle all day long, in order to collect it as it falls from them; and, if it is too moist, they mix it with chaff, stubble, short straw, or dust, and make it up in the form of cakes, about the same size and shape as it lies on the ground.

Then they fix it to a wall to dry, till it is fit to be burnt.

For want of wood, which none but the rich in Egypt can afford to buy, they burn this dung through the whole country, and sell a vast quantity of it to the salt makers.

The excrements of the camel are not found at all preferable to any other; and its urine is never used for this purpose, although generally reported so by authors.

The salt-workers pretend, that the human excrements, and those of goats, and sheep, are preferable to any other.

The months of March and April is the only time they make the salt.

Sal ammoniac is made in the following manner:

They build any oblong oven, about as long again as broad, of brick and moist dung, of such a size, that the outside, or flat part of the top of the arch, may hold fifty glass vessels, ten in length, and five in breadth, each vessel having a cavity left for it in the brick-work of the arch.

These glass vessels are globular, with a neck an inch long, and two inches wide.

These vessels are of different sizes, in different salt-works, containing from a gallon to two gallons; but, in general, are about 18 inches diameter.

They coat each vessel over with a fine clay (which they find in the Nile,) and afterwards with straw; they then fill them two-thirds full of soot, and put them into their holes on the top of the oven.

They make the fire gentle at first, and use the afore-mentioned dried dung for the fuel; they increase the heat gradually, till they bring it to the highest degree, which the workmen call hell-fire, and continue it so for three days and three nights together.

When the heat is come to its due degree, the smoke shows itself with a sourish smell, that is not unpleasant; and, in a little time, the salt sticks to the glasses, and covers the whole opening. The salt continues subliming, till the above-mentioned time is expired: then they break the glasses, and take out the salt, just in the same form, and of the same substance, that it is sent all over Europe.

At each salt-work they have a glass furnace, to melt the old glasses, and make new ones.

*Lord Bacon in his History of King Henry the 7th, says, "When the King was ancient [anno 1505] he had thoughts of marrying the young Queen of Naples, and sent three ambassadors, with curious and exquisite instructions, for taking a survey of hir person, complexion, &c." These Instructions, Signed by the King, together with the Ambassadors answers to the several Articles, have fallen into our Hands by the favour of a Descendant of Mr. Braybrooke, who was one of the Ambassadors; and as they answer the Character given of them by Lord Bacon, they cannot fail of being acceptable to our Readers.*

*INSTRUCCIONS given by the King's Highness, to his trusty and well beloved Servants Frunceys Marsyn, James Braybroke, and John Stile, shewing how they shall orde theymself when they come to the presence of the old Queen of Naples, and the young Queen or daughter.*

**F**IRST, after presentation and delivrance of suche letters as they shall have with theym, to be delivered to the said quenes, from the lady Katheryn, princeesse of Wales, making

hir recommendacon, and declaracon of suche charges and words, as shall bee shewed and comitted unto theym by the said princeesse, to be openned and declared on hir behalf to the said quenes, they shall well note and marke thestate that they kepe, and howe they be accompanied with nobles and ladies.

2. Item, To take good hyde, and marke thestate that the said quenes kepe, and whether they kepe their estats and housholds apart, or in oon house togedres, and howe they be accompanied, and what lords and ladies they have abouts theym.

3. Item, If it shall fortune the king's said servants to fynde the said quenes keeping their estats togeders, they shall well and assuredly note and marke the maner of keeping and ordering theym in their estats, with the countenance and maner of every of theym, and suche answer as they shall make upon the speche and comunicacion as they shall have with theym, at the delyverance of the said lettres, and declaracion of thother matiers before mencioned; and to marke hir discrecion wisdom and gravitie, in hir said comunicacion and answer in every behalf.

4. Item, They shall in like wise endeavor theym to understand, whether the yong quene speke any other langages than Spaynysh and Italyon, and whether she can speke any Frenshe or Laten.

5. Item, Specially to marke and note well the age and stature of the said yong quene, and the seturys of hir bodye.

6. Item, Specially to marke the favor hir visage, whether she bee paynted or not, and whether it be fatte or leene, sharpe or rownde, and whether hir countenance bee chierfull and amiable, frownyng or malincolyous, stedefast or light, or blushing in comunicacion.

7. Item, To note the clearenesse of hir skynne.

8. Item, To note the colours of hir here.

9. Item, To note well hir ies, browes, teethe, and lippes.

10. Item, To marke well the fasson of hir nose, and the heithe and brede of hir foreheade.

11. Item, Specially to note hir complexion.

12. Item, To marke hir armes, whether they bee grete or smale, long or shorte.

13. Item, To see hir hands bare, and to note the fasson of theym, whether the palme of hir hand bee thikke or thynnee,

and whether hir hands bee fatte or leene, long or shorte.

14. Item, To note her fyngers, whether they bee longe or shorte, smale or grete, brode or narrowe before.

15. Item, To marke whether hir nekke bee longe or shorte, smale or grete.

16. Item, To marke hir brests, and pappes, whether they be bigge or smale.

17. Item, To marke whether ther appere any here about hir lippes or not.

18. Item, That they endeavor theym to speke with the said yong quene fasting, and that she may telle unto theym some matier at lengthe, and to approche as nere to hir mouth as they honestly maye, to thentent that they may fele the condition of her brethe, whether it be swete or not, and to marke at every time when they speke with hir, if they fele any favor of spices, rose waters, or muske, by the brethe of hir mouthe, or not.

19. Item, To note the height of hir stature, and to enquire whether she were any slippars, and of what height hir slippars bee, to thentent they be not deceyved in the veray height and stature of hir; and if they may come to the sight of hir slippars, then to note the fasson of hir foote.

20. Item, To enquire whether she have any sekennesse of hir nativite, deformitie or blemmyshe in hir bodye, and what that shuld bee; or whether she hath been comunely in helthe, or somtyme seke, and somtyme hole; and to know the specialities of such diseases and sekennesse.

21. Item, Whether she be in any singular favor with the king of Aragon hir uncle, and whether she have any resemblance in visage, countenance, or complexion to him.

22. Item, To enquire of the manor of hir diet, and whether she bee a grete fedar or drynker, and whether she useth often to ete or drynke, and whether she drynketh wyne, or water, or bothe.

23. Item, The kings said servants shall also at their comyng to the parties of Spayne, diligently enquire for some conynge paynter, havng good experience in making and paynting of visages and portretures, and suche oon they shall take with theym to the place wher the said quenes make their abode, to thentent that the said paynter maye drawe a picture of the visage and semblance of the said yong quene, as like unto hir as it can or maye bee conveniently doon; which picture and image they shall subitancially note, and marke in every pounte, and circumstance,

stmede, soothly it agree in similitude and likenesse as near as it may possible to the veray visage, countenance and semblance of the said quene; and in case they may perceyve, that the paynter at the first or seconde making thereof hath not made the same perfecte to hir similitude and likeness, so that he hath omitted any feature or circumstance, either in colour, or other proportions of the said visage, then they shall cause the same paynter, or some other the most conyng paynter that they can gete, so often times to renewe and reforme the same picture, till it be made perfecte, and agreeable in every behalfe with the veray image and visage of the said quene.

24. Item, The kings said servants by the wisest wayes that they can use, shall make inquisition, and enserche, what land or livelood the said yong quene hath, or shall have, after the decesse of hir mother, either by the title of jointer or otherwise, in the reame of Naples, or in any other place or contraye, what is the yerely value thereof, and whether she shall have the same to hir and hir heires forever, or els during hir lif only; and to knowe the specialties of the title and value thereof in every behalfe, as nere as they shall knowe.

#### ANSWERS.

To the 6th article.—As to this article, as farre as that we can persayve or knowe, that the said quene ys not paynted, and the favore of hir visage ys after hir stature, of a verrey good compass and amiable, and some what round and fatte, and the countenance chierfull and not frowneyng, and stedfast and not lizht nor boldehardy in speche, but with a demewre womanly shamesfast contenance, and of fewe words as that we coude persayve, as we can thynke that she uttered the fewer words by cause that they quyn hir moder was present, the whiche had all the sayngs, and the yonge quyn satte as demoure as a mayden, and some tyme talkyng with the ladies that satte about hir, with a womanly lawzghyng [laughing] chere and contenance.

To the 9th article.—As to this article, the eyes of the said quyn be of coloure browne, and some what grayeshe, and hir browes of a browne here, and very small like a wyre of here.

To the 10th article.—As to this article, the fashion of hir nose ys a littell riseyng in the myddward, and a littell comyng or bowyng towards the end, and she ys mych lyke nosid unto the quyn hir moder.

To the 13th article.—As to this article, we sawe the hands of the said quyn bare at thre sondry tymes, that we kyssed hir said hands, whereby we persayved the said quyn to be rizhte faire handys, and accordeyng un to hir personage they be some what tully and softe, and faire, and clene skynned.

To the 16th article.—As to this article, the said quynes brests be somewhat grete, and fully; and in as muche that they were trussid somewhat highe after the maner of the contrey, the whiche causeth hir grace for to seme muche the fullyer, and hir necke to be the shorter.

To the 17th article.—As to this article, as farre as that we can persayve and see, that the said quyn hath no here apereyng abowte her lippes, nor mowthe, but she ys very clere skynned.

To the 18th article.—As to this article, we cowde never come un to the speiche of the said quyn fasteyng, wherefore we cowde nor myzght not attayne to knowliche of that parte of this article: Notwithstandeyng at such oter tymes as we have spoken and have had comeunition with the said quyne, we have aproched as nyzghe un to hir visage as that we convenyently myzght do, and we cowde fele no favor of any spices or waters, and we thynke verely by the favor of hir visage and clenens of complexion and of hir mowthe, that the said quyn ys lyke for to be of a sewit favor, and well eyed.

To the 19th article.—We cowde not come by the parfite knowliche of her heizghte, for as muche as that hir grace werithe slippers after the maner of the contrey, whereof we sawe the fashion, the whiche be of six fygere brede, of heizghte large, and hir foote after the proporcion of the same ys butt small.

To the 22d article.—The said quyn ys a good feder, and eets well hir meitt twyes on a daye, and drynkithe not often, and that she drynkithe most commonly water, and sometime that water ys boyled with synamon, and some time she drinkithe yppocras, but not often.

St. James's Aug 4.

The following is a List of the Lists of the Allied Army in Killed, Wounded and Prisoners of War, in the Battle of Fellinghausen, on the 16th of July, 1761. (See p. 388.)

Lieutenant-general marquis of Granby's division. British infantry, Hodgson's. 1 officer, 2 non-commis-

ed officers, 9 rank and file, killed. 2 officers, 3 non-commissioned officers, 10 rank and file, wounded. 1 rank and file, prisoner.—Napier's. 3 rank and file, killed. 9 rank and file, wounded.—Cornwallis's. 1 officer, 3 non-commissioned officers, 18 rank and file, killed. 1 officer, 8 non-commissioned officers, 43 rank and file, wounded. 27 rank and file, prisoners.—Stuart's, 1 rank and file, killed. 1 non-commissioned officer, 7 rank and file, wounded.

British grenadiers. Welsh's. 3 rank and file, killed. 1 rank and file, wounded. 1 officer, 1 non-commissioned officer, 26 rank and file, prisoners.—Maxwell's. 7 rank and file, killed. 1 officer, 19 rank and file, wounded. 1 officer, 33 rank and file, prisoners.

Highlanders. Keith's. 2 officers, 12 rank and file, killed. 12 officers, 1 non-commissioned officer, 43 rank and file, wounded. 1 non-commissioned officer, 25 rank and file, prisoners.—Campbell's, 1 officer, 1 non-commissioned officer, 19 rank and file, killed. 4 officers, 1 non-commissioned officer, 45 rank and file, wounded. 1 officer, 1 non-commissioned officer, 35 rank and file, prisoners.

Brunswick infantry. Mansberg's. 1 non-commissioned officer, 34 rank and file, killed. 4 officers, 9 non-commissioned officers, 63 rank and file, wounded, 2 rank and file, prisoners.

British legion. Udam's. 1 non-commissioned officer, 30 rank and file, killed. 1 officers, 3 non-commissioned officers, 24 rank and file, wounded.—Pentz's. 2 non-commissioned officers, 31 rank and file, killed. 5 officers, 3 non-commissioned officers, 27 rank and file, wounded. 1 cannon taken.

General Wutgenau's division. Hanoverian infantry. Bock's. 2 rank and file, killed, 2 officers, 16 rank and file, wounded.

Brunswick infantry. Prince Frederick's. 8 rank and file, killed. 3 rank and file wounded, 3 rank and file prisoners.

Hessian infantry. Wutgenau's. 1 non-commissioned officer, 7 rank and file, killed. 3 officers, 5 non-commissioned officers, 36 rank and file, wounded. 4 rank and file, prisoners.—Gillie's. 6 rank and file, killed. 5 officers, 9 non-commissioned officers, 66 rank and file, wounded. 5 rank and file, prisoners. 1 cannon, taken.

Colonel de Ahlefeld's division. Hanoverian infantry. Zastrow's. 1 officer, 8 rank and file, killed. 1 officer, 1 non-commissioned officer, 26 rank and file, wounded. 4 rank and file, prisoners.—Scheiter's. 1 non-commissioned officer, 21 rank and file, killed. 11 officers, 3 non-commissioned officers, 78 rank and file, wounded. 1 rank and file, prisoners.

—Dreyes's. 1 non-commissioned officer, 11 rank and file, killed. 5 officers, 3 non-commissioned officers, 53 rank and file, wounded, 2 rank and file, prisoners.

—D'Ahlefeld's. 3 non-commissioned officers, 23 rank and file, wounded.—Sance's. 1 officer, 1 non-commissioned officer, 17 rank and file, killed. 3 officers, 6 non-commissioned officers, 32 rank and file, wounded.

Hessian infantry. Bischhausen's. 1 officer, 1 non-commissioned officer, 4 rank and file, killed. 2 officers, 6 non-commissioned officers, 32 rank and file, wounded. 8 rank and file prisoners.

Artillery. British. 1 non-commissioned officer, 1 rank and file, killed. 2 rank and file, wounded.—Hanoverian.

1 non-commissioned officer, 11 rank and file, killed. 1 officer, 10 non-commissioned officers, 17 rank and file, wounded. 1 cannon (a 6 pounder) taken. 23 artillery horses, killed.—Brunswick. 2 rank and file, killed, 3 rank and file, wounded. 7 artillery horses, killed.

Hessian. 1 rank and file, killed. 1 officer, 1 non-commissioned officer, 3 rank and file, wounded. 1 non-commissioned officer, 3 rank and file, prisoners.

*Names of Officers, Killed, Wounded, and Prisoners.*

Captain Townshend, aid de camp to the marquis of Granby, wounded.—

Hodgson's. Lieutenant Lillewood, killed.—Cornwallis's. Lieutenant-colonel Cook, killed.

Lieutenant Verehield, wounded.—Welsh's. Lieutenant Wood, prisoner.—Maxwell's. Lieutenant Mercer, wounded.

Lieutenant Ferguson, prisoner. Keith's, major Campbell, lieutenant Ross, killed.

Captain Frazer, lieutenant Arthur, wounded.—Campbell's. Lieutenant Grant, killed.

Major Macnab, captain Campbell, lieutenant Campbell, lieutenant M'Intosh, wounded.

Lieutenant Gordon, prisoner.—Mansberg's. Captain Kotzebue, captain Kalm,

lieutenant Fortsch, lieutenant Schroder, wounded.—Udam's. Captain de Brandt,

ensign Kneifen, wounded.—Pentz's. Captain Firicks, captain Bulow, lieutenant

Doets,

Doef; lieutenant la Bourlaioie, ensign Strube, wounded.—Bock's. Captain Majus, captain Meltzing, wounded.—Wutgenau's. major Loos, captain Stieglitz, captain Greutzbourg, wounded.—Gilsie's. Major Stievers, captain Stein, captain Gilsie, lieutenant Bardeleben, lieutenant Vaupell, wounded.—Zastrow's. major Voight, killed. Ensign Hesse, wounded.—Scheiter's. Lieutenant colonel Linstrow, captain Bessel, captain Jefferson, captain During, captain Carstas, lieutenant Hugo, lieutenant Bacholle, ensign Brunsing, ensign Ziehn, ensign Turck, ensign Pritzelius, wounded.—Dreves's. Lieutenant-colonel Behr, captain Steinman, lieutenant Weyne, ensign Werfabe, ensign Manw, wounded.—Sance's. Colonel Sance, killed. Captain Hinuber, captain Heidenreich, ensign Kruse, wounded.—Bischausen's. Ensign Landrebe, killed. Lieutenant-colonel Schlothein, ensign Koninger, wounded.—Hanoverian artillery. Ensign Bonfack, wounded.—Hessian artillery. Lieutenant Wurtenbecher, wounded.—Officers, 8 killed, 55 wounded, 3 prisoners.—Non-commissioned officers, 16 killed, 78 wounded, 4 prisoners.—Rank and file, 266 killed, 794 wounded, 176 prisoners.—Total 927 killed, 927 wounded, 183 prisoners.—Artillery horses, 30 killed.—Pieces of cannon, 3 taken.

*Supplement to the above List, containing the Particulars of the Loss in that Part of the Allied Army, which was commanded by the Hereditary Prince, and Lieutenant-General Conway's Division.*

The hereditary prince's corps. Hanoverian regiments. Schee's. 3 rank and file, killed. 11 rank and file, wounded. 1 rank and file, prisoner.—Meding's. 2 rank and file, killed, 1 rank and file, wounded.

Hessian regiments. Second regiment of guards. 1 non-commissioned officer, killed. 11 rank and file, wounded.—Third regiment of guards. 4 rank and file, killed. 2 non-commissioned officers, 6 rank and file, wounded. 2 rank and file, prisoners.—Corp's. 1 non-commissioned officer, 5 rank and file, wounded.—Hereditary prince's. 1 rank and file, killed. 6 rank and file, wounded.—Bartheld's. 5 rank and file, wounded.—Artillery. 1 rank and file, killed. 1 of four, 6 rank and file, wounded. 15 horses, killed.

Corps of the army. British infantry.—Third regiment of guards. 1 rank and file killed, 1 rank and file, wounded.—

Barrington's. 1 rank and file, killed. 1 rank and file prisoner.—Kingsley's. 1 non-commissioned officer, 2 rank and file, wounded.—Carr's. 2 rank and file, wounded. 1 rank and file, prisoner.—Bockland's. 4 rank and file, killed. 1 officer, 4 rank and file, wounded.—Peziliers. 1 non-commissioned officer, 1 rank and file, wounded. 2 rank and file prisoners.—Griffin's. 1 officer, 1 non-commissioned officer, 6 rank and file, wounded, 1 rank and file, prisoner.—Brudenel's. 1 non-commissioned officer, 6 rank and file, wounded. 1 rank and file, prisoner.

#### *Names of Officers Wounded.*

Bockland's. Lieutenant Fenwick.—Griffin's. Ensign Ward.—Hessian artillery. Lieutenant Peusch.—Officers, 1 wounded.—Non-commissioned officers, 1 killed, 6 wounded.—Rank and file, 19 killed, 75 wounded, 9 prisoners.—Total, 21 killed, 84 wounded, 9 prisoners.

#### *The GENIUS. No. V.*

*Ergo ubi me in Montes et in Arcem ex Urbe removi,*

*Quid prius illustrem?* —

Hon.

**A**T this season of annual migration, (as a great writer solemnly styles it) when the noble lord and the knight of the shire go down to their several seats, to support their interest in the country; when the lawyer takes his circuit; when the right reverend diocesan appoints his visitation; and when the humble out-rider, astride his saddle-bags, goes his rounds for fresh orders to dealers and chapmen in the country;—in a word, when business or pleasure carry thousands out of town, it is no wonder that one or the other should have transported the GENIUS almost two hundred miles beyond the limits of the bills of mortality. I could oblige the reader with a curious detail of my journey and adventures: I could tell him, that my publisher furnished me with one horse, and my printer with another, together with his devil in livery, for an attendant; But these and many other curious particulars must be deferred to some future opportunity, that in the mean time I may have leisure to communicate some few observations made *en passant*, on my fellow-subjects resident in the country.

**N**otwithstanding the encomiums on a rural life, sown so thick in the writings of poets and philosophers, we do not, in this degenerate age, think ourselves sure to breathe the pure air of innocence and

cient simplicity, the minute we have got out of the smoke of London, we do not perceive a gradual declension of vice at every mile-stone, or discover morality upon every hay-cock. The clown who works at plough and cart, nay even the tender of sheep, for whom we have so much respect in pastoral and romance, excite our veneration little more than a linkboy or a hackney-coachman. The very milk-maid, with her pail on her head, engages our esteem no more than her fellow-labourers, who carry the yoke, about our streets: And so little do we expect to find the manners of the golden age prevail among our rustics, that we see, without remorse or surprise, some bunnikin *Phyllis* condemned to the gallows for the murder of her bastard child, or a refractory *Damon* committed to the house of correction, set in the stocks, or sent abroad for a soldier.

But though we have surmounted these prejudices, perhaps we still retain some antiquated ideas of the manners of the country, scarce less remote from those which at present reign there, than even the manners of *Arcadia*. We are apt to take it for granted, that there yet remains among them, a strong leaven of that roughness and rusticity, which was so long considered as their distinguishing characteristick. It is scarce half a century ago, since the inhabitants of the distant counties were regarded as a species, almost as different from those of the metropolis, as the natives of the Cape of Good Hope. Their manners, as well as dialect, was entirely provincial; and their dress no more resembling the habit of the town, than the *Turkish* or *Chinese*. But time, which has inclosed commons, and ploughed up heaths, has likewise cultivated the minds, and improved the behaviour of the ladies and gentlemen of the country. We are no longer encountered with hearty flaps on the back, or prest to make a breakfast on cold meat and strong beer; and in the course of a tour of *Great-Britain*, you will not meet with a high-crowned hat, or a pair of red stockings. Politeness and taste seem to have driven away the horrid pictures of rudeness and barbarity, that haunted the old Mansion-house and its curies, and to have established their seats in the country.

It is certainly to the intercourse between the town and country, of late so much more frequent, that this extraordinary change must be imputed. Every traveller, that goes down to *Cumberland*

or *Cornwall*, carries in some sort the town along with him, and inevitably leaves some tincture of it behind him: And every visit, which an honest Rustick, pays to London, insensibly files off some of the rust of the country. Formerly indeed, when *that the roads were dark, and the ways were mire*, as *Milton* expresses it in one of his sonnets, a journey into the country was considered as almost as great an undertaking as a voyage to the *Indies*. The old family coach was sure to be stowed, according to *Vanbrugh's* admirable description of it, with all sorts of luggage and provisions; and perhaps in the course of the journey, a whole village, together with their teams, were called in aid to dig the heavy vehicle out of the clay, and to drag it to the next place of wretched accommodation, which the road afforded. Thus they travelled, like the caravan over the deserts of *Arabia*, with every disagreeable circumstance of tediousness and inconvenience. But now, the amendment of the roads, with the many other improvements of travelling, have in a manner opened a new communication between the several parts of our island. The people venture forth, and find themselves enabled to traverse the country with ease and expedition. Stage-coaches, machines, flies, and post-chaises are ready to transport passengers, to and fro, between the metropolis and the most distant parts of the kingdom. The lover now can almost literally *annihilate time and space*, and be with his mistress, before she dreams of his arrival. Even a troop of geese and turkies may be driven from the country to town in a shorter time, than a nobleman and his family could have taken the journey heretofore, and the gamester offers to bet, that he can go from London to *Edinburgh* in 12 hours. In short, the manners, fashions, amusements, vices, and follies of the metropolis, now make their way to the remotest corners of the land, as readily and speedily, along the turnpike road, as, of old, *Milton's* *Satan* and *DEATH*, by means of their marvellous bridge over the *Chaos*, from the infernal regions to our world.

The effects of this easy communication have almost daily grown more and more visible. The several great cities, and we might add many poor country towns, seem to be universally inspired with an ambition of becoming the little *Londons* of the part of the kingdom wherein they are situated. The notions of splendor, luxury, and amusement,

amusement, that prevail in town, are eagerly adopted; the various changes of the fashion exactly copied; and the whole manner of life studiously imitated. The counts, ladies are as much devoted to the card-table, as the rest of the sex in London; and being equally tired of making puddings and tarts, or working screens and carpets, they too have their routs, and crowd as many of their neighbours as they can get together, into their apartments: They too, have their balls, and concerts by subscription: Their theatres, their mall, and sometimes their rural *Ranelagh*, or *Vauxhall*. The reading female hires her novels from some country circulating library, which consists of about an hundred volumes; and the merchant, or opulent hardware-man, has his villa three or four miles distant from the great town where he carries on his business. The nobleman and country squire, no longer affect an old-fashioned hospitality, or suffer the locusts of the country to eat them up, while they keep open-house, and dispense victuals and horns of beer, like the antient convents, to all comers; but more fashionably display the elegance of their taste, by making genteel entertainments: The same French cooks are employed, the same wines are drank, the same gaming practised, the same hours kept, and the same course of life pursued in the country as in town. The force of this illustrious example influences the whole country; and every male and female wishes to think and speak, to eat and drink, and dress, and live, after the manner of people of quality in London.

There is no popular subject of satire, on which the modern common-places of wit and ridicule have been exhausted with more success, than on that of a mere cockney affecting the pleasures of the country. The dirty house close to the road side, the half-acre of garden, the canal no bigger than a wall-hand basin, &c. have all been marked out with much humour and justice; but after all, it is not unnatural for a tradesman, who is continually pent up in the close streets and alleys of a populous city, to wish for fresh air, or to attempt to indulge a leisure hour in some rural occupation: and he who prevails on himself to give up the enjoyments which nature has thrown into our laps in the country, for a poor imitation of the follies of the town, is infinitely more ridiculous. *Lycargus* passed a law in *Sparta* to prevent the importation of

foreign vanities, and not only expressly forbid the continuance of strangers in the city, for fear of their corrupting the people, but for the same reasons would not permit his own people to travel. Frequent intercourse will undoubtedly produce similarity of manners; but the present communication between the various quarters of our islands, are so far from being to be lamented, that it is only to be wished and recommended, that they may produce real refinements and improvements of a valuable nature. At the same time let it be considered by our country gentlemen and ladies, that no benefit can arise from changing one set of follies for another; and that the vices of the town never appear so truly ridiculous, or so thoroughly contemptible, as when they are awkwardly practised in the country.

*An Account of the Present State of the  
MAGDALEN CHARITY.*

THIS establishment was opened (see our vol. for 1758, p. 425.) the 10th of August, 1758, when eight unhappy objects were admitted; and since that time, to the 26th of February, 1761, there have been received into the house,

Of these several were very young; shocking to think, even under 14 years of age! and several objects of such complicated distress, that no man could hear their piteous complaints, or behold their deplorable miseries, without the tenderest emotions of compassion!

The conductors of the charity have had the happiness to see 25 of these restored, and perfectly reconciled to their parents and friends.

Sixty-eight they have dismissed with credit, to services, &c.

Four have died; one of the small-pox, and three of consumptions; and with all the marks of unfeigned contrition.

Six miserable wretches have proved lunatics, (a sad and frequent consequence, we find, of taking Mercury) they have been sent to St. Luke's, or their own parishes;—and four have turned out, of impaired understanding, &c.

Nine never returned from the hospitals, to which they were sent to be cured.

Broughtover — 776

Nine have been dismissed at their own request, and upon reasonable views of advantage — 10

Ten, uneasy under confinement, though otherwise not blameable in their conduct — 10

And 41 have been dismissed for irregularities; amongst which, want of temper has been the common evil — 41

An hundred and five remain now in the house — 105

In the whole — 281

With respect to those who have left the house with credit, . . . they turn out good servants; and have approved themselves to the families in which they are placed, and in which they continue, five or six only excepted.

As to such as have been dismissed the house for irregularities, though doubtless some of them have been turned out for crimes, yet, the far greater part have been dismissed for faults and imprudencies.

. . . And who can wonder at this, in a society of above an hundred young women, who have lived so much at large; have had, many of them, so few advantages of education or example, and been so little accustomed to the decency of regular and amiable conduct? . . . At the first opening of the house, before experience had yet given in her aid, compassion, it is to be supposed, might, perhaps, have too great prevalence; and from a reluctance to reject the miserable petitioners, some not altogether proper, gained admission. This was one source of more frequent dismissals at first. —

And as, in the first institution, one matron only was provided, the multiplicity of whole necessary attendance upon the other business of the house, prevented her constant presence with the women, a proper check upon them was wanting, to settle little quarrels, correct refractory tempers, and discourage petulant and opprobrious language. But since an assisting matron has been chosen, whose business it is, constantly to be present with, and to influence the conduct and discourse of the women; through her good care, and the exemplary management of the superior matron, there has been so little cause of complaint, that not one single woman has been dismissed for irregular behaviour, these four months and upwards.

August, 1761.

But we desire particularly to inform the reader, what hath given the highest satisfaction, that even of those who have been dismissed, many have never returned to their former detested way of life; but have sought to maintain themselves, in the most laborious service, declaring, they would endure any extremities, rather than plunge again into guilt and shame. Nay, and some have applied to the lord-mayor, to be sent abroad, that so they might avoid the fatal necessity of returning to vice, through mere want of sustenance. — So that, upon the whole, and from the best accounts, we have the utmost reason to believe, that not more than 20, out of 164, who have left the house, have returned to an abandoned course of life. Two are since well married.

As an encouragement to the women, who have been dismissed reputably, and in order to provide them all decent and proper necessities, a sum of money hath been usually given, more or less, according to their exigency, merit, or situation in life, from two guineas and a half to five guineas; . . . and, provided they continue a year and a day in their places, to the satisfaction of their masters and mistresses, they are allowed one guinea. —

The rules for the employment of the women, are,

1. Each person is employed in such work or business, as is suitable to her abilities; and may have such part of the benefit arising from her labour and ingenuity, as the committee shall judge her deserving of; which sum may be increased by the bounty of the house, as favourable opportunities happen for establishing them in the world.

2. One in each ward presides, and is answerable to the matron, for the industry and good behaviour of the rest: And such as are capable of instructing others, shall be properly rewarded.

3. No part of their labour is sold in the house, but at some other place appointed by the committee.

4. The articles intended for the employment of these women, are to make their own cloaths, both linnen and woollen; spinning the thread, and making the cloth, — to knit their stockings from the raw materials, — to make bone-lace, — black lace, — artificial flowers, — children's toys, — spinning fine thread: Also, woollen yarn, — winding silk, — embroidery, — all branches of millinery, — making women's and children's shoes, mantuas,

3 H

stays,

flays, coats, —cauls for wigs, weaving hair for perukes, —knitting hose and stockings, —making leathers and silken gloves, —making garters, —drawing patterns, —making soldiers cloaths, and seamen's slops, —making carpets after the Turkey manner, which may be easily suited to their strength and abilities, —or whatever employment their several abilities and genius lead to.

5. Quick sale shall be made of the produce of their labour and ingenuity, that they may know how their property accumulates, as an additional spur to industry.

6. In their work, as in every other circumstance, the utmost delicacy and humanity are observed, that this establishment may not be thought a house of correction, or even of hard labour, but a safe retreat from their distressful circumstances. —*Monthly Review.*

As many of our Readers remember the Disappointment some of our Frenchified People of Quality met with, in the Year 1738, (see our Vol. for that Year, p. 507, 515, 549, 570, and 579,) it may not be disagreeable to them to see Mr. Victor's Account of that Transaction, which we shall give from his History of the Theatres of London and Dublin, lately published.

IN pursuance of the licensing act, passed in 1738, the New Theatre, in Goodman's fields, was shut up, as well as the Little Theatre, in the Haymarket; and two new manuscript tragedies, the ensuing season, were prohibited by the licenser; the one *Gustavus Vasa*, written by Henry Brooke, Esq; a young gentleman of a very promising genius, from Ireland, and late a student at the Temple; and the other, *Eleonora*, by my late worthy celebrated friend, Mr. Thomson. Both these proscribed plays were distinguished by large subscriptions; particularly the first. As I was intimately acquainted with the author, I am certain he cleared above a thousand pounds by that subscription; so much incensed were the publick at this first instance of the power of a licenser!

By this unpopular act of parliament, the New Theatre, in Goodman's fields, as observed, was effectually destroyed; the lit-

\* The chief objects in which they have been hitherto employed, are spinning of wool and flax, winding silk; making shoes, and also flap-shirts; making gloves, and embroidering the backs of them; and making all the household linen, and all their own cloaths. According to the general account of receipts and disbursements, from the 2d of April, 1760, to the 2d of March, 1761, the produce of the women's labour, including what was due for the house, amounts to 478l. 12s. 4d.

tle Theatre, in the Haymarket, was also shut up. But be it observed, that by shutting up these two theatres, many of our itinerant heroes were deprived of bread. And will it be believed — at this distance of two and twenty years, that, during the murmuring at these retic'd acts of power, a company of French strollers should be licensed to act, in that theatre, in the Haymarket? The French advertisement appeared, with these words at the top, *By AUTHORITY*. But they soon found, by the publick clamour, that something more than the sound of authority would be necessary to support them. The transactions of that evening may be of some entertainment to my reader, and not very foreign from my subject.

People went early to the theatre, as a crowded house was certain. I was there, in the centre of the pit; where I soon perceived that we were visited by two Westminster justices, Deveil and Manning. The leaders, that had the conduct of the opposition, were known to be there; one of whom called aloud for the song in praise of English roast beef, which was accordingly sung in the gallery, by a person prepared for that purpose; and the whole house besides joining in the chorus, saluted the close with three huzzas! This justice Deveil was pleased to say was a riot; upon which disputes commenced directly, which were carried on with some degree of decency on both sides. The justice at first informed us, "That he was come there as a magistrate, to maintain the king's authority; that Col. Pulteney, with a full company of the guards, were without to support him in the execution of his office; that it was the king's command the play should be acted; and that the obstructing it, was opposing the king's authority; and that that was done, he must read the proclamation; after which, all offenders would be secured directly by the guards in waiting." To all these most arbitrary threatenings, this abuse of his majesty's name, the reply was to the following effect: —

"That the audience had a legal right to show their dislike to any play or actor; that the common laws of the land were nothing but common custom, and the ac-

best usage of the people; that the justice of the pit had been acknowledged, and acquiesced to; time immemorial; and in the present set of actors were to take their fate from the publick; they were free to receive them as they pleased."

By this time the hour of six drew near, and the French and Spanish ambassadors, with their ladies; the late lord and lady Gage; and Sir F. R. commissioner of the excise, all appeared in the stage box together. At that instant the curtain drew up, and discovered the actors standing between two files of grenadiers, with their bayonets fixed, and raking on their firelocks. There was a sight enough to animate the coldest Briton. At this the whole pit rose, and unanimously turned to the justices, who sat in the middle of it, to demand the reason of such arbitrary proceedings. The justices either knew nothing of the soldiers being placed there, or thought it safest to declare so. At that declaration they demanded of justice Deveil, (who had owned himself the commanding officer in the affair) to order them off the stage. He did so immediately, and they disappeared. Then began the serenade; not only catcalls, but all the various portable instruments, that could make a disagreeable noise, were brought upon this occasion, which were continually tuning in all parts of the house; and as an attempt to speaking was ridiculous, the actors retired, and they opened with a grand dance of twelve men and twelve women; but even that was prepared for, and they were directly saluted with a wheel or two of peas, which made their capering very unsafe. After this, they attempted to open the comedy; but the actor had the voice of thunder, it would have been lost in the confused sounds from a thousand various instruments. Here, at the waving Deveil's hand, all was silent, and (standing up on his seat) he made a proposal to the house to this effect: "That if they persisted in the opposition, he must read the proclamation; that if they would permit the play to go on, and to be acted through that night, he would promise (on his honour) to lay their lives, and reputations to the actors, before the king, and he doubted not but a speedy end would be put to their acting." The answer to this proposal was very short, and very expressive. "No TREATIES, NO TREATIES!" At this the justice called for candles to read the proclamation, and ordered the guards to be in

readiness; but a gentleman seizing Mr. Deveil's hand, stretched out for the candle, begged of him to consider what he was going to do, for his own sake, for ours, for the king's; that he saw the unanimous resolution of the house; and that the appearance of soldiers in the pit, would throw us all into a tumult, which must end with the lives of many. This earnest remonstrance made the justice turn pale and passive. At this pause the actors made a second attempt to go on, and the uproar revived; which continuing some time, the ambassadors and their ladies left their box, which occasioned an universal huzz from the whole house; and after calling out some time for the falling of the curtain, *down it fell.* I will venture to say, that at no battle gained over the French, by the immortal Marlborough, the shoutings could be more joyous than on this occasion. What greatly added to my pleasure was to see the two justices join in this grand huzz, by waving their hats over their heads, and at the same time wore faces more like the conquered than conquerors.

#### On the various Uses of AFFLUENCE.

*Dei muneribus sapienter uti.*  
HORACE.

**O**PULENCE, or a great fortune, may be put to a thousand good uses, and the dispenser of it (however they may say, "who is lord over us," Psalm xii. ver. 4.) undoubtedly expects it from their hands.

But never do they put it to a worse use, than when it becomes the means of murdering the widow, and the stranger, and putting the fatherless to death. Psalm xciv. ver. 6. By which beautiful metaphor is plainly implied, their lust after power. To "set their nest on high," distressing all that are below them.

Their insatiable avarice, to "lay house to house, and field to field," enlarging their desire as hell, (Habakuk, ch. ii. ver. 9.) and making all opposition fall before them.

Bad as luxury, intemperance, and sensuality are, yet that is to themselves.

This is a snare of a much deeper dye, carrying in it its bosome. "Firebrands, arrows, and death." When such an oppressor de-

parts, he "departs without being desired." Chron. ch. xxi. ver. 10.

Put me (says the royal psalmist, cxx. ver. 4.) to dwell with Mesech. Put me into the tents of Kedar.

H 2

*Pone me pigrum ubi nulla campus  
Arbor ulla, a recreatur aura,  
Quod latus mundi nebula, malisque  
Jupiter urget,  
Pone sub curru nimium propinqui  
Solis, in terra domibus negata.*

Yet even such a situation is more eligible, A than (as the bishop of London \* emphatically expresses it) — *To be the unhappy neighbour of an over-grown rich man.*

EDWARD WATKINSON.

Chart P. Kent, Midsummer-day, 1761.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON B MAGAZINE.

SIR, May 24, 1761.

I HAVE just read the London Magazine for last month, and have found a gentleman, who subscribes himself Lincolniensis, making remarks on B. D's. scheme for uniting small parishes; and I beg you will please to insert a few remarks of mine on Lincolniensis.

This gentleman expresses himself as an advocate for the honour and welfare of the established church, and the reputation of the clergy of it, and he seems to be sincere; but, I beg pardon if I affront him by saying, he is a very imprudent, and an injudicious one.

He says, "I am sorry to say it, (and it is, I assure you, with great reluctance that I am obliged to it) that the laity in the uplands and wolds of this county are almost, through the laziness, indolence, and non-residence of the clergy, to a shameful degree ignorant of the very principles of the Christian religion; they are most of them Deists; they acknowledge, indeed, a God, a maker, and an author of their beings; but as to the doctrines of original sin, Christ's redemption of the world, his merits, satisfaction for sin to his father; the belief of three persons in one God; the incarnation, resurrection, ascension, &c. they seem to be as much to seek, as though they were Chinese or Barbarians." He then proceeds to assign the causes of this ignorance, as if he had not mentioned them above. "It arises hence, 1. In some parishes there are drunken and ignorant curates." This is egregious effrontery! a most ill-natured, ignorant reflection! I ask this gentleman, whether he is more a friend, or an enemy, to the cause he wishes well, by putting weapons into the hands of its adversaries, which he ought to keep out of their reach and knowledge? Whether there is more charity and friend-

ship, in covering the sores and wounds of this friend, than in exposing them to the noxious and inveterate air? In concealing and casting a shade on his foibles, than pointing them to the world in a public paper? Besides, part of the charge is false, perhaps the whole; I mean the latter part of it "ignorant" is entirely false and groundless. And that the gentleman may know, from his own conviction, he has fixed this charge ignorantly, I bid him cast his eyes towards the two renowned universities, to look at the number of colleges and grammar schools, founded, almost in every corner of the kingdom; and it is from these seminaries we have all our clergy; and then tell me, if it is not a paradox to say, there is, or can be, an ignorant clergyman of the church of England. As to the former part of the charge "drunken," how far it may be just or unjust, with regard to these unhappy gentlemen of his own county, who have had the misfortune to become the objects of his ill-nature, and ill-manners, I cannot take upon me to determine; but I give him this, by way of answer.

Let him look through Europe, and tell me, in which established church he finds the whole body of the clergy of it, all moral, sober, temperate men. I ask him, if he believes all the clergy, at any time, since they became a considerable body, were moral, sober men, or will be so while they remain a considerable body? Nay, let him point out a body of men, of any profession, where the unworthy were not mixed with the worthy, the immoral with the moral members of it? I tell him this, and challenge him to call me a liar in the next Magazine, and prove the contrary if he can, that from the poorest curate of the church of England, in a deacon's orders, with preferment of *per annum*, to the primate of all England inclusive, there is not a more learned, ingenious, moral, regular clergy, in Christendom.

The "hobbling" character he has given of the curate of their corporation, might very well have been spared. It indeed, casts no disparagement on that worthy gentleman, but exhibits, not in a hobbling, but a very conspicuous view, Lincolniensis's own ignorance. According to his story, that gentleman, "was a London hack." By this term, I suppose, he means he had no fixed cure, but officiated for absent clergymen in London, for subsistence. No wonder,

when this account reached their worthy, and honourable corporation, the poor man's character, as a scholar, preacher, and reader, was quite ruined; and that the major number, and by far the major number, of that sensible corporation, forsook the church, and set up other conventicles; it would have been a wonder, had it proved otherwise, and what is truly a wonder is, why Mr. Lincolnienſis did not follow the example of his sensible townſmen, and turn either presbyterian, anabaptiſt, or quaker. There is a circumstance which would make one believe this character, given by Lincolnienſis of the curate, is juſt; it would make one believe, that neither the rector, nor curate, are witches, but both had got hobbling brains in their heads: It is their want of art, and preſence of mind, to have invented a ſtory, and ſet it on foot, that the curate came out of Whitehall-chapel, had a degree D. B. enjoyed a living of 300l. *per ann.* in ſuch a dioceſe; but the ſtate of his health would not allow him to live in London, and his own living being likewiſe an improper ſituation, he was induced to accept of a curacy in that county, when ſo favourable an opportunity offered, equally for the ſake of the wholeſome ſalutiferous air, and alſo thro' inclination and eſteem for the county. I will venture my life, ſuch a report as this would have caſt the ſcales in his favour, and inſtead of being, "a hobbling preacher, and bad reader," he had been the beſt reader, and moſt fluent preacher, Lincolnienſis ever heard, or the corporation had been bleſſed with, in the memory of man. But, to be ſerious: It is indifputable, that a proper emphasis, juſt cadence, and a well-tuned voice, are very agreeable, and conciliate attention. But I aſk Lincolnienſis, if ever he heard a clergyman who had acquired theſe? If ever he heard two clergymen read with the ſame cadence and emphasis, and who were endued with the ſame tuneable organs? I will tell him, that the liturgy, being a publick ſervice, may be underſtood by every body; and that the manner of reading it, agreeable or disagreeable, neither deſtroys or diminſhes the merits and ſubſtance of it; but every man who ſets his own heart right, and duly attends to the awful buſineſs, however the parſon reads it, may join in the petitions, and put up his ſupplications, with ſucceſs, to the throne of mercy. And I will venture, no ſermon is ſo "hobblingly" delivered,

but which is intelligible; and he who more regards the ſubſtance of the ſermon, than the action of the miniſter, and manner of delivery, may attend with advantage and inſtruction to himſelf, and hear ſomething to appropriate, when he comes home, to his own heart, and his own life. I hope from this he will reflect, how abſurd and ignorant it is, to ſeparate from the eſtabliſhed church, or abſent from the ſervices of it, becauſe the prayers are not read, nor ſermon preached, with a ſweet, agreeable cadence, accent, and emphasis; and how injurious, to attack a man's character, as a clergyman, on that account; how baſe the attempt, to run down the credit and reputation of thoſe worthy gentlemen, to whom we are obliged, for diſpenſing, at leaſt once a week, the bread of life to us.

If the ignorance of the people in the uplands and wolds of his county, be truly ſo great as he deſcribes it, it is moſt deplorable; but I will tell him the cauſe from whence it ſprings. He muſt not ſay it is owing to the indolence, lazineſs, non-reſidence, and ignorance of the clergy; but he muſt ſay, it is owing to the indolence, lazineſs, obſtinacy, and wickedneſs of the people, who will not, and cannot be perſuaded, to come to church. This is the true cauſe; that he aſſigns is the prejudiced one; and I will give him a remedy for it. — Not to unite ſmall pariſhes to make a larger income for the parſon; but tell the magiſtrates to inforce diſcipline, and execute penalties upon all who loiter at home, ſit in an alehouſe, or otherwiſe profane the ſabbath, and do not repair to ſome place or other of divine worſhip. Let this be done, and he will ſee all the people in the wolds going to divine ſervice every Sunday, and will not be hindered by a ſhower of rain; and they will ſoon recover again a knowledge of their Catechiſm and Creed. It is the want of diſcipline that cauſes all this ignorance and immorality among the people, perhaps too among the clergy.

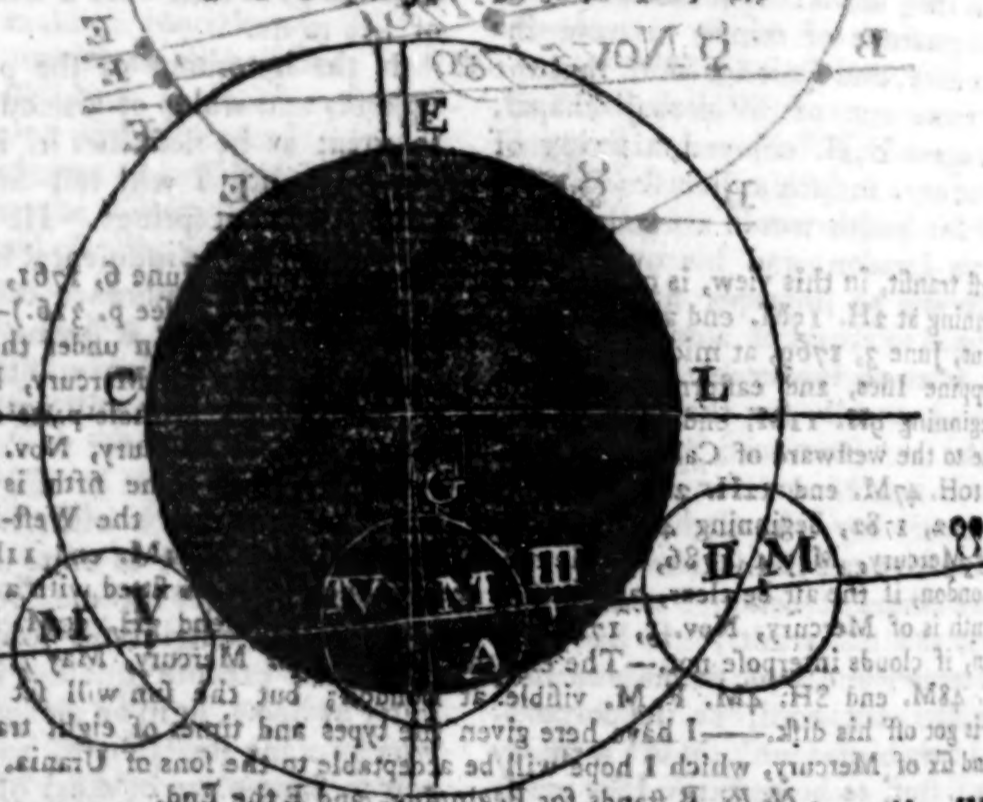
There is another cauſe which much contributes to this great defection from the eſtabliſhed church, viz, the diſable practice of ſelling and buying advowſons and preſentations. This leaves no encouragement for merit and induſtry. A poor fellow, who has got a ſmattering of learning, but wants great relations, and a great purſe, is damned for life to a curacy of 30l. *per ann.* He may labour night and day in the cauſe of the church, and ſalvation

salvation of souls, the reward is in heaven; there is none upon earth for him. The living is bought up for master A, who, perhaps, cannot, or, if he can, will not read nor preach: It is only bought for his maintenance. This the curate knows very well, and therefore, to destroy all torments and vexation, he gets himself drunk with ale, with a country farmer at an alehouse, while the rector is getting himself drunk, at my l—d's table, with wine. The former knows very well he is never to go further; the latter knows his relations and money will carry him thro' B all. And thus the game goes! But de-

stroy this pernicious practice, and encourage learning in every man: a poor man, who has got a little learning, is ingenious, sober, grave, and has acquired the esteem and approbation of his parishioners, give him the living, suppose it be £400l. per annum, there is no just and reasonable cause to the contrary, and then depend upon it there will not be such variety of sects and distinctions, and such rending of religion amongst us. It is this jobbing and trading about church livings, that disgusts multitudes of people.

Yours, FREETHINKER.

A CALCULATION of the next LUNAR ECLIPSE that will be visible, being that in May, 1762. By Stephen Ogle, of Rotherhithe, TYPE for LONDON.



C L E A, earth's shadow. C L, ecliptic. M, moon. S A, in her orbit. (M M A)

digits eclipsed. Apparent time, P. M. London. Kingston, in Jamaica.

	London.	Kingston, in Jamaica.
Beginning	7 14 50	7 8 50
Middle	7 15 37	7 10 37
End	7 17 10	7 12 10

Sun's place 17 26 5  
Moon's place 17 26 5

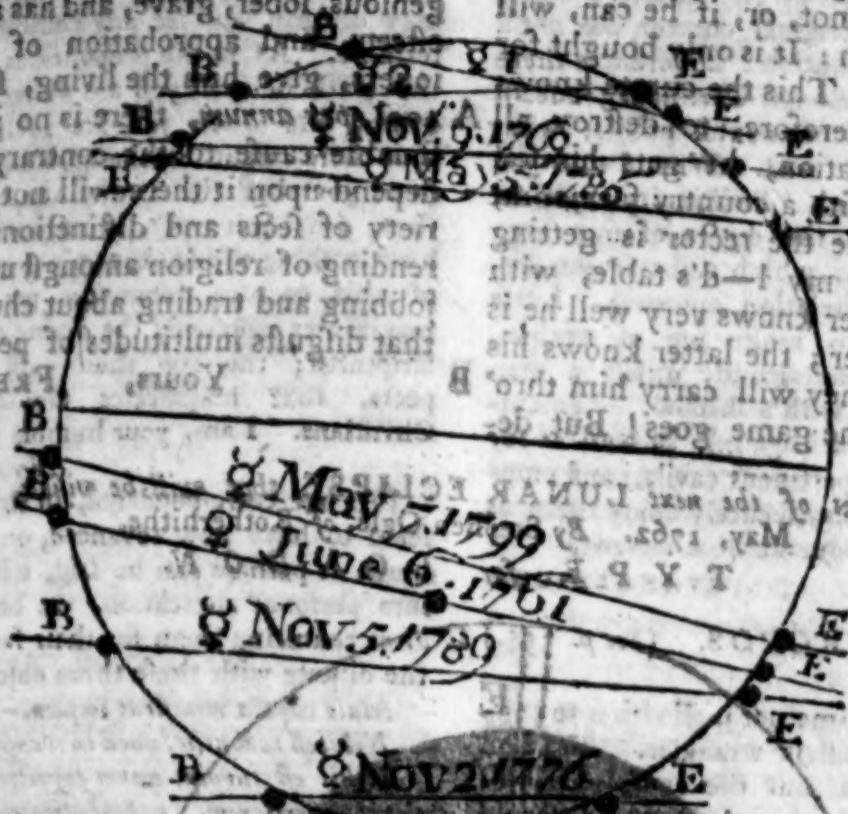
Motion of the moon 0 33 38

Semi-duration 1 33 38

At the beginning, the moon will be a little to the northward of the vertex of the island, on the coast of Brazil, from whence the eclipse will be seen, till she applies herself to the meridian of the west end of Jamaica, and middle of Cuba, where the earth's shadow will fall off from the moon into the expanse.

This phenomenon is visible, at the beginning, to all Europe, Africa, and part of Asia; to America, west part of Africa, the intermediate islands, and part of Portugal and Spain, the whole will appear: To the latter she will set towards the end, but she will set at London before the end.

A View of the Transits of the Planets VENUS and MERCURY, over the SUN'S DISK, from the Year 1761, to the Year 1789 inclusive, for the Meridian of London. By P. A. N. 1761, of Great Budworth, Cheshire.



The first transit, in this view, is of the glorious planet Venus, on June 6, 1761, in the morning, beginning at 2H. 15M. end at 3H. 30M. duration 55. 15M. (see p. 316.)—The second is of Venus, June 3, 1769, at midnight, invisible to us, but may be seen under the meridian of the Philippine Isles, and eastern parts of China.—The third is of Mercury, November 9, 1769, beginning 9H. 11M. end 12H. 36M. P. M. but invisible in these parts of the globe, and visible to the westward of California, &c.—The fourth is of Mercury, Nov. 2, 1776, beginning 10H. 47M. end 12H. 24M. P. M. visible in America.—The fifth is of Mercury, November 12, 1782, beginning 2H. 30M. end 3H. 41M. visible in the West-Indies.—The sixth is of Mercury, May 4, 1786, in the morning, beginning 2H. 41M. end 11H. 36M. visible at London, if the air be clear, and may be seen by those that are fitted with a good glass.—The seventh is of Mercury, Nov. 5, 1789, beginning 2H. 18M. end 7H. 50M. P. M. visible at London, if clouds interpose not.—The eighth and last, is of Mercury, May 7, 1799, beginning 2H. 48M. end 8H. 4M. P. M. visible at London; but the sun will set 49M. before Mercury is got off his disk.—I have here given the types and times of eight transits, two of Venus, and six of Mercury, which I hope will be acceptable to the sons of Urania.

N. B. B stands for Beginning, and E the End.

REFERENCES. (1) ♀ June 3, 1769. (2) ♀ Nov. 12, 1789.

I herewith also send you the observations of the transit of Venus, over the sun, very accurately observed, in the presence of several gentlemen, on the 6th of June last, at Great Budworth, Cheshire, difference of meridian, from London, 9M. *scilicet*, which I hope you will insert in your Magazine.

	H.	M.	S.
The morning being clear, the first appearance was at	3	57	30
Immersion	8	24	30
Emergence	8	41	00

A. M.

To Mr. SAMUEL CHERTOON. (See p. 313.)

SIR,  
I FREELY confess, that you are a genius, a very great genius; but your genius seems rather calculated to confound, than to clear up. Not but that I admire one act of your genius, when the adversary is not to be confuted, is time to sound a retreat. And I must but commend you, that you have quitted the argument, for loose poetry. Lighter

studies may be better adapted to your capacity. My grand query, about deist magistrates, you have taken no notice of. To what you have advanced, I have given a fair and full answer. I also published a series of propositions, which involve the whole system of deism; but in these, no not to any one of them, have you made the least reply. You make a supposition of a charter, and I will make a supposition of a charter. Suppose a charter was granted, by a great and good prince, to a large corporation, and

and the members of that body were to make some additional ridiculous bye-laws, or should ignorantly or wilfully misinterpret the sense, or abuse the privileges of the charter, would this prove, that the original charter was not a wise and gracious institution? Differences there are, and will be, amongst Christians; but all agree in necessary fundamental points, what they must do to be saved. What I told you before, I repeat again, Christianity explains, confirms, heightens the duties of morality: There are no truths which right reason dictates, but divine revelation approves. Little occasion is there to make use of evasion, when you are the antagonist, unless a man could be frightened with a shadow. Remember there are prejudices against, as well as for religion. As to impertinent cavils, and empty flourishes, you may securely enjoy them as your own. I am, your humble servant,

EVANGELICUS.

TO PHILANTHROPOS. (See p. 354.)

S I R,

I HAVE neither time nor inclination to contend with an endless wrangler. As I had no interest to serve, but the cause of truth; there was not the least reason, why I should make use of any evasion: Though I am not ashamed publicly to declare, that I am, upon the fullest conviction, a member of our pro-

testant established church. When I mention Christianity, I always mean true genuine Christianity, the religion of the Bible. How vague and trifling you are, any common eye may discern, and let any common reader determine. As to the propositions I published, the truth of most you are obliged to acknowledge; and when you are inclined to cavil, that there might be the appearance of an answer, you alter the state of the question; and thus, what you reply, is no answer at all. I have nothing to add, but only to repeat, the law of this country denounces penalties against magistrates who deny the divine original of the scriptures; the law then most certainly expects, that magistrates should be sincere Christians. I am, your humble servant,

EVANGELICUS.

[As our correspondents, in this controversy, seem to have now advanced, on each side, as much as perhaps can be said, without running into personal altercation, we beg leave here, after thanking them for their favours, to close the dispute with these three observations:

*Male cuncta ministrat impetus—*

*Nibilest tam utile, quod in transitu proficit. Sen.*

*Nihil est turpius quam cognitioni, & perceptioni, assertionem, approbationemque precurrere.*

Ch.

which our disputants will know, very well how to apply.]

## BOWYER'S WHIM.



Foot a-cross and turn  $\rightarrow$   $\leftarrow$ , cast off one couple and turn partners  $\equiv$ , lead through the bottom and cast up  $\equiv$ , lead through the top and cast off  $\equiv$ , right and left at top  $\equiv$ .

## Poetical Essays in AUGUST, 1761.

### ELEGIACK VERSES

*On the Death of a young Lady.*

*Cum plorantibus plorate.*

DEEP in the vale near Darent's crystal flood,  
Who blushes now no more with Danish  
blood;

Nor murr'ring flies to tell old Thames (dis-  
tress'd,) *Of rebels, Tylers, or of swains oppress'd;*

But wanton gurgles thro' the verdant way,  
With dimpling smiles to join her sister Cray;  
Who shudders too no more at Hengist's might;  
Nor weeps the fall of Britons, or their flight;  
In this sweet vale did young Eliza dwell, (tell;  
Whose charms my muse, unskill'd, declines to  
Whose graces now with sister angels shine,  
Which more than equal'd, here below, *The Nine.*

Oh! why these sighs?—these tears, why  
steal they down?

Shall I repine that Heaven claim'd its own?

Yes;

Yes; Cynthia wept (when, lo! the sable train  
On Darent's banks were led) in dewy rain;  
Darent, dissolv'd in tears, flow'd silent by,  
And each rough gale subided in a sigh.  
Her fav'rite willows too, hung down their heads,  
And sympathized with the joyless meads.  
The blue hu'd Naiads of the brook, distress'd,  
Heard the sad dolour which her knell express'd;  
And distant echo caught the dying sound,  
And told her grief to groves and shores around.  
Oh! why these sighs?—these tears, why  
steal they down?

Shall I repine that heaven claim'd its own?

Shall Cynthia weep, and Darent's gentle flood,  
Or Æolia move with sighs the wood?  
Or shall this willow weeping hang its head,  
And the blue Naiads mourn Eliza dead?  
And shall my lab'ring heart, big swollen with  
grief,  
E'er be deny'd the pleasing, sad, relief?—  
No!—tears shall fill the brook, and sighs the  
gale,

And elegiack notes wound all the vale:  
My cries e'en echo's concave bound shall rend,  
And move the nymph her plaintive voice to lend;  
Till nature, spent, denies the sad relief,  
And cries and tears no longer tell my grief.  
Then, when no longer frantic notes impart,  
The sad emotions of my heavy heart,  
Here, on this willow, shall my lyre, unstrung,  
(Crown'd with this cypress wreath) be ever hung;  
And on this turf will I recline my head,  
And mourn, in silence, for Eliza dead.

Dartford, Jan. 1760.

E. H.

HORACE, Book III. Ode III.

*That the virtuous man fears nothing; also that  
Troy was not to be repaired.*

*Iustum & tenacem propositi virum, &c.*

THE man that's upright, staunch and true,  
No clamours of the vulgar crew,  
Nor yet th' insulting tyrant's frown,  
Can make his fix'd resolve disown.

He'll stand the ocean's loudest roar,  
And even dare the thund'rer's pow'r,  
While sound his guiltless head are hurl'd  
The ruins of a falling world.

Thus Pollux gain'd the blest'd abode,  
Thus roving Heracles prov'd a god;  
With whom sits great Augustus now,  
Whose rosy lips with Nectar glow.

Tygers, thus forc'd his yoke to wear,  
To heav'n did mighty Bacchus bear;  
By's Sive's fierce steeds Rome's founder drawn,  
Thus turn'd the woe of Acheron:

For him heav'n's queen deep silence broke,  
And thus th' assembled Gods bespoke—  
"Paris' award, with Helen's lust,  
His now laid Troy, proud Troy, in dust;

Since thus perjur'd son beguill'd  
The Gods, employ'd its walls to build,  
Who to Minerva's rage and mine  
Did prince and people both resign.

August, 1761.

Helen's lewd guest now boasts no charms,  
T'allure the strumpet to his arms;  
Hector no more can now destroy  
My warlike Greeks to save false Troy.

The wars our feuds protracted cease,  
And all is soften'd into peace;  
Appeas'd I'll now to Mars restore  
His son the Trojan priestess bore.

He'll now, tho' once so hated, rise,  
And grace a throne above the skies,  
There Nectar drink in bright abodes,  
And be enroll'd among the gods.

While far the fierce intruding tide  
Does Rome from hated Troy divide,  
And Trojans still exil'd remain,  
In distant realms, they'll happy reign.

O'er Priam's bones while cattle feed,  
And beasts of prey securely breed;  
Great Rome's bright Capitol shall stand,  
And Medes revere her dread command.

Far shall her awful name extend,  
Where seas from Africk Europe rend;  
Where swelling Nile the field o'erflows,  
Enriching all where e'er he goes.

Despising gold she'll greater shine  
Than forcing it from out the mine,  
With sacrilegious hand, to fill  
The world with that destructive ill.

Her arms shall to both poles be known,  
And pleas'd she'll see the torrid zone;  
The parts where Sirius burns the plains,  
And those where stormy winter reigns.

But know that I, on terms, decree  
To Rome's brave sons this destiny;  
That no mistaken zealot dare,  
Trusting in wealth, old Troy to rear.

A curse attends th' ill-fated place,  
That shall its works rebuilt erase;  
E'en I, the sister-wife of Jove,  
Before my conqu'ring Greeks will move.

Sho'd Phœbus thrice erect a wall,  
Tho' made of brass it thrice should fall;  
And captive matrons thrice return,  
For sons and husbands lost, to mourn."

But whither, muse, wou'dst thou aspire?  
This theme ill suits thy cheerful lyre:  
Forbear heav'n's counsels to repeat;  
Too weak's thy string for tasks so great.

G. S.

DELIA FAIR,  
A New SONG,

I.

S WELL the song in strains sublime,  
Let majestic numbers flow;  
Verse and harmony combine,  
To hail celestial charms below:  
Warbling birds now tune your lays,  
Echoes join in Delia's praise,  
All assist me to declare  
The charms of lovely Delia fair!

3 I

Lovely

2.

Lovely as the rising morn,  
In the vernal season gay;  
Nobler graces will adorn,  
When youth and beauty shall decay.  
Smiles of innocence and love,  
Words that angels might approve,  
Comely dress, and pleasing air,  
All charms unite in Delia fair.

3.

When the blooming maid appears,  
Glad some nature smiles around,  
Music strikes the ravish'd ears,  
And most delightful scenes abound;  
But when absent—shady bowers,  
Purling streams, and fragrant flowers,  
All a gloomy aspect wear,  
Till crown'd with lovely Delia fair.

4.

Aid me then ye powers above,  
Teach me some peculiar art,  
How to banish fruitless love,  
Or captivate my Delia's heart!  
Bless'd with this angelic prize,  
Other wishes need not rise,  
But that both at last may share,  
The joys that wait for Delia fair.

B. C. Derbyshire.

[The above set to music by Mr. Thomas  
Bower will shortly be published.]

## AUGUSTUS BRITANNICUS.

To his SON.

FAR from your sight you'll drive the abject  
Slave;  
But raise the worthy, and reward the brave.  
The noble patriot, who reveres the laws,  
And dares to suffer in his country's cause;  
He, he alone, shall have his monarch's trust,  
And find it meritorious to be just.  
The good, the virtuous, shall your favourites be,  
And they shall gain applause who trust in thee.  
Whilst honour, conscious honour, acts its part,  
And nicely sways each motion of your heart;  
Let still the publick good your will controul;  
Be that the glorious impress on your soul.  
Let gentle Pity touch your youthful breast,  
To screen the weak, and succour the distress'd:  
Let the sole justice of the cause prevail,  
And merit, tho' in rags, weigh down the scale.  
As good or ill from imitation springs,  
And subjects wear the fashion of their kings;  
Your own example should the foremost stand,  
And widely spread its influence thro' your land.  
That monarch executes but half his trust,  
Good in himself, who makes not others just;  
Not aw'd by clamour, or of men afraid,  
Let him command what's right, and be obey'd.  
Thus lesser pow'rs will lay their vices down,  
And catch the glorious virtues of the crown.

Of all the care that royalty attends,  
Let your chief care be in the choice of friends:  
Peaceful and easy be your gentle reign;  
Refreshing as the show'rs which cool the plain;  
Mild as soft evening-drops, which melt away;  
Enrich the fields, and make the valleys gay:

Wide and diffusive let your favours fall,  
A monarch, like the sun, should shine on all.

A PRAYER for INDIFFERENCE.  
By Mrs. G——.

Found in Richmond Gardens.

OF T I've implor'd the Gods in vain,  
And pray'd till I've been weary!  
For once I'll strive my wish to gain,  
Of Oberon, the fairy.

Sweet airy being, wanton sprite,  
Who liv'st in woods unseen;  
And oft, by Cynthia's silver light,  
Trip'st gaily o'er the green;  
If e'er thy pitying heart was mov'd,  
(As antient stories tell)  
And for th' Athenian maid, who lov'd,  
Thou fought'st a wondrous spell;

Oh! deign once more t'exert thy pow'r,  
Haply some herb or tree,  
Sov'reign as juice from western flow'r,  
Conceals a balm for me.

I ask no kind return in love,  
No tempting charm to please;  
Far from that heart such gifts remove,  
Which sighs for peace and ease.  
Nor ease, nor peace, that heart can know,  
That like the needle true,  
Turns at the touch of joy or woe,  
But, turning, trembles too.

Far as distress the soul can wound,  
'Tis pain in each degree;  
Bliss goes but to a certain bound,  
Beyond 'tis agony.

Then take this treacherous sense of mine,  
Which dooms me still to smart;  
Which pleasure can to pain refine,  
To pain new pangs impart!

Oh! haste to shed the sov'reign balm,  
My shatter'd nerves new string;  
And for my guest, serenely calm,  
The nymph, Indifference, bring!

At her approach, see hope, see fear,  
See expectation fly;  
With disappointment, in the rear,  
That blasts the purpos'd joy.

The tears which pity taught to flow,  
My eyes shall then disown;  
The heart which throbb'd for others woe,  
Shall then scarce feel its own.

The wounds which now each moment bleed,  
Each moment then shall close;  
And peaceful days shall still succeed,  
To nights of sweet repose.

Oh, fairy elf! but grant me this,  
This one kind comfort send;  
And so may never-fading bliss,  
Thy flowery paths attend!

So may the glow-worm's glimmering light,  
Thy tiny footsteps lead,  
To some new region of delight,  
Unknown to mortal tread!

## A SONG for the MALL:

*Being a Parody on Whitehead's SONG for RANELAGH.*

YE foplings and prigs, and ye wou'd-be smart things,

Who move in wide commerce's round,  
Pray tell me from whence this absurdity springs,

All orders of rank to confound?  
What means the bag-wig, and the soldier-like air,

On the tradesman obsequious and meek?  
Sure sabbaths were meant for retirement and pray'r,

To amend the past faults of the week?

The youth to whom battles and dangers belong,  
May call a fierce look to his aid,

Lace, bluster, and oaths, and a sword an ell long;

Are samples he gives of his trade:

But you, on whom London indulgently smiles,

And whom counters should guard from all ills,

Shou'd sily invade with humility's wiles,  
Lest splendor deter us from bills.

Old Gresham, whose statue adorns the exchange,

Displays the grave cit to our view,

And silently frowns at a conduct so strange,

So remote from your int'rests and you:

Then learn from his gesture, grave, decent, and plain,

To copy fair *Prudence's* rules;

For frugality's garb will conceal your vast gain,

And secure ye the plunder of fools.

The ease of a court and the air of a camp,

Are graces no cit can procure;

*Monsieur Jourdain*\* still plods in the Spital-fields tramp,

Nor can *Hart* the grown awkwardness cure:

Thus if, apes of the fashion, St. James's you crowd,

And press onwards in spite of all stops,

The Mall you my fill, and be airy and loud,

But trust me you'll ne'er fill your shops.

## PROLOGUE to the CITIZEN.

(See p. 378.)

Spoken by Mr. OBRIEN.

SOME strange caprice for ever rules the stage,

And this we call the prologue-speaking age;

Without a prologue nothing can be done

So dearly you all love a little fun!

To tame this rage in vain we often try

The nicest art—a Prologue still you cry!

And yet our bard—bards will be still absurd!

Comes without one preliminary word;

He's quite forgot his prologue—Yet be quiet

By honest friends above—you need not riot!

You'll have your pen'orth to appease the storm;

You see I come in black—the usual form!

Now, I smile around,—observe me, pray,

[To the galleries.] An't that as well as aught

These poets say?

The pit comes next.—But how your taste to hit!

—You are the sovereign arbiters of wit.—

You have the—oh!—nature—passion—art,

Wit, judgment, humour, every critic part,

Plot situation, *Shakespeare*, *Johnson*, *Rowe*,

*Beaumont* and *Fletcher*,—very high;—

damn'd low!

Take all amongst ye,—all is yours you know!

And now the gallery,—there I should be witty;

What shall I say? No hint,—oh, ay, the

city.—

Attorneys,—milliners, the tender squeeze,

Soft hinting elbows,—and love kindling

knees, [it as you please.]

And—and—you take me right,—so word

“To you, ye Gods, (to the upper gallery)

I make my last appeal,”

Or mark our merit,—or our crimes conceal!

And now I think, I've made a prologue—no!

I still should bid you some compassion show

To *Bays* within—yonder he trembles—Oh!

If tender pity e'er your heart inclines!

(Wiping his eyes)—That will do full as well

as twenty lines. [say;

You've had a prologue now, you needs must

And so I hope you'll kindly hear the play.

[Going off, returns.

One thing I had forgot,—this night appears

A fair advent' rer,—full of doubts and fears:

If genius prompt her,—and not vain desire,

'Tis yours to fan each spark of struggling fire.

I see you smile,—relax'd are critic laws,

Her years and form conjoin'd, will plead

her cause,

And dawning merit meet with sure applause.

## PROLOGUE TO THE WISHES,

Spoken by Mr. FOOTE.

(See p. 414.)

BY fancy wafted from his native shores,

New coasts, new climes, the advent'rous

bard explores:

To the warm scenes of Italy resorts,

And thence these fresh allies to wit imports.

Gay he returns, and lands the comic crew;

Unloads its freight, and spreads it forth to view:

Prepar'd from pantomime to free the stage,

And combat all the monsters of the age.

Bold his attempt—The guardians of the band

With equal boldness his attempt withstand:

Intrench'd behind their magic works they lie,

And watch improvement with a jealous eye;

With prejudice and her allies combin'd,

To ward off nature, and delude mankind;

Well knowing, soon as the discov'ry's made,

Farewell the whole *farrago* of their trade;

Their springs and engines are condemn'd to rust,

And all their pasteboard palaces to dust.

The bard repuls'd appeals to juster laws,

And claims your equal hearing of his cause;

Not so his wise antagonists submit

To stand your verdict on the side of wit:

Content to please you at their heels expence,

They dread a bankruptcy of head and sense.

At length we've found our well-disputed way,  
And at your feet our willing homage pay:  
You'll see a whimsical, romantic train,  
Wild as they started from the poet's brain.

Yet treat not all as idle that you hear;  
Some trifles well deserve a serious ear,  
Smiling they sing, and useful truths disclose,  
By feigning ev'ry folly they expose:

While mirth seems all their bus'ness to impart,  
They let in sense and gain upon the heart:  
Instruction, thus conceal'd may be endur'd,  
And, while his folly laughs, the fool be cur'd.

Hear us throughout—then freely praise or  
blame—

And be your justice equal to your fame!  
If in your thoughts our bard deserves applause,  
Let not past censures prejudice his cause:  
If you condemn him, henceforth he's forgot,  
And everlasting silence is his lot.

#### EPILOGUE to The WISHES,

Spoken by Miss ELLIOT.

**W**ELL, she has had her frolick; and  
has made

A precious use of this same wishing trade!  
Ah! Isabel, was ever girl like thee?  
So rash!—this comes of not consulting me—  
And yet she has her Harlequin, her—(pish!)  
Dame Baucis-ladle was a wiser wish.  
But stop reproach,—if 'tis our sex's fate,  
To yield too soon, and to repent too late;  
And to speak truth it might have ended worse,  
To some, you know, indulgence is a curse.

Pray ladies do not you be too severe  
Upon her case—remember Manto's here.  
Think, are there no desires that lead to pain?  
Have you no wishes to unwish again?  
Come, come, I know your hearts, the fairy's  
pow'r—  
By you had been exhausted in an hour.

For you my blades, I'll tell you in a trice  
Your wishes—horses, women, wine, and dice;  
Here Manto—run and fetch me—let me see—  
Why some amongst you might have wish'd for  
me:

What then?—why then, after a deal to do,  
You'd e'en release me and the fairy too.

You heedless men!—you know not what  
you'd have;

Suspend your mirth one moment, and be grave;  
Let me direct your thoughts to worthier things—  
With every blessing to the best of kings;  
Wish that the fair he destines to his throne  
May bring a heart as worthy as his own:  
Wish that eternal blessings from above  
May crown their virtues and reward their love.  
Then when the bleeding world shall taste of  
peace,

And British valour bids destruction cease;  
Reviving art shall flourish at command;  
And science spring beneath a sovereign's hand;  
Whilst he, supreme, gives struggling virtue birth,  
And opens ev'ry avenue to worth;  
Brings modest genius forth into the day,  
And sweeps each petty tyrant from its way:

Then wit shall find a passage to the stage,  
And reason mend the pleasures of the age;  
Contempt no longer be the poet's lot,  
And this be free as ev'ry other spot.

#### EPI TAPH

In Allhallow's Church in Oxford, on the Side  
of a Tomb.

**W**HAT others singly wish, age, wisdom,  
wealth,  
Children to propagate their names and blood,  
Chief place in city off, unphishct health,  
And that which seasons all, the name of good,  
In LIVING were all mixt. Yet all are gone:  
Only the good name lasts. That look upon.

Though we have not room to insert the Case of  
the Unfortunate Person, labouring under a  
Cancer, at length, nor think the Plate be just  
us proper for the Magazine; yet humanity en-  
gages us to give the following abridgment of it.

**U**Pward of four years ago this unfortunate  
person was taken with a cancer in his  
mouth, upon which he applied to several of  
the most eminent surgeons, but they, seeing  
no probability of effecting a cure, declin'd un-  
dertaking it. He then obtained admittance as  
an out-patient of St. George's hospital, where he  
attended three months without success; was  
soon after examined by the surgeons at St.  
Bartolomew's, who declared, *They could be of  
no service to him*; and after that admitted as  
in-patient in Guy's, where he continued till  
discharg'd as incurable. His case was then  
pronounc'd so extraordinary, and the preter-  
natural distension of his cheek appear'd so  
ing to all who beheld it, that Mr. Rackham  
desir'd leave to take his mask; and he was ad-  
vised to engage him to make a bust, in order  
that a likeness might be preserved, which was  
executed with greater exactness. The latter end  
of June 1759, at the instance of some persons  
who had been relieved in similar complaints by  
Mr. Bullcock, surgeon, in East-Smithfield, he  
waited on that gentleman; who undertook the  
cure: A large quantity of the distemper'd flesh  
has been extracted, and several splinters of his  
jaw and cheek bones, and an aperture has been  
made under his eye; by which means the cancer  
was reduced. Having been, at the time of  
putting himself under Mr. Bullcock's care, near  
two years totally disqualified for the practice of  
his trade, and having a large family (Seven in  
number, and neither of them capable of getting their  
living) he was reduced to the necessity of implor-  
ing assistance, by a few advertisements, address'd  
To the humane and benevolent; whose liberality  
has preserv'd him and his family from want  
for which he now returns the most sincere thanks.  
His speedy amendment, under this gentle-  
man's hand, inclining him to hope that the re-  
lief which had been so generously given, would  
prove sufficient to prevent his being farther  
troublesome, he discontinued his advertisement;  
but has the mortification to find, that, as it

increased again, and he must therefore continue sometime longer incapable of business, he is obliged still to intreat the affluent to compassionate his unhappy case and his numerous and indigent family; for which, as well as for the favours already received, he will ever retain the utmost gratitude.—Donations are taken in by Messrs.

Bakewell and Parker, printsellers, and the King's-army tavern, in Cornhill; at Mr. Rackstrow's, near Temple-bar, where the curious anatomical figure is to be seen; and at the Golden-bally, in Carter-lane, south side of St. Paul's, London.

T H E

# Monthly Chronologer.

WEDNESDAY, July 15.



T' three o'clock, the right Hon. the lord mayor, six aldermen, and twelve commoners, attended by a committee of the grocers company, waited on his royal highness the duke of York, to present him with the freedom of that company and the city, in gold boxes of one hundred guineas value, each. They were received in a polite obliging manner, and all had the honour to kiss his royal highness's hand. After which, the committee from the court of common council, as also that from the Grocers company, returned in procession to the Mansion-house, where they were elegantly entertained at dinner by the right honourable the lord mayor. It is necessary that every person should be free of some company of the city previous to his being admitted to the freedom, for which reason the grocers were introduced to his royal highness before the common council. The freedom of the city of London was finely wrote on vellum by Mr. Champion, enriched with several emblematical figures on the margin thereof, with the arms of the city of London emblazoned on the top, those of the lord mayor on the right side, and those of the chamberlain on the left, and the city seal affixed to the bottom. The gold box in which it was inclosed was of very fine workmanship, and the lid of it richly chased; the following is a description of the device thereof: "His royal highness emblematically represented in the character of a Roman admiral, sitting on a pile of naval stores, with a rising sun behind the city presenting him a freedom; two figures representing religion and liberty in union, and Mercury as deity of commerce by their side; a view of the sea, and Neptune triumphant, with the British cross at his trident; and the temple of fame on a rock at a distance; and the whole encompassed with a fishing-net interwoven about the mouldings." The freedom of the grocers company was also finely wrote on vellum by Mr. Champion, with the names of the master and wardens at the head thereof, and the arms and ensigns of the company

blazoned on the margin, and enclosed in a gold box with the arms of the company chased thereon.

FRIDAY, 17.

His royal highness the duke of York, set out for Scarborough.

SUNDAY, 19.

19 corn stacks were consumed by fire, at Fishick Moor, near Berwick.

THURSDAY, 23.

His majesty's ships Foudroyant, Lancaster and Emerald with about 170 merchant ships under convoy, arrived in the Downs, from the Leeward islands. This fleet brought above 10000 letters, and 100 passengers.

SATURDAY, 25.

Admiralty-Office. Captain Henry Scott, of his majesty's sloop the Badger, being off Holy Island, on the 17th instant fell in with, and took a French privateer belonging to Dunkirk, called the Loup, Capt. Dithamel commander, of twelve carriage and 8 swivel guns, and 70 men, with five ransomers on board; and has brought her into Yarmouth road.

A brewhouse, malthouse, with some hundred bushels of malt, were consumed by fire, at Great Malvern, Worcestershire.

SUNDAY, 26.

A prayer of thanksgiving, was added to the morning and evening service, by his majesty's order, for our late successes.

Six pair of French colours, taken in Germany, were landed at Whitehall, and deposited in the guard room, St. James's.

MONDAY, 27.

Two sodomites were executed, on board the Princess Royal, at the Nore.

TUESDAY, 28.

Admiralty-Office. Rear admiral Holmes, commander in chief of his majesty's ships at Jamaica, gives an account, in his letter to Mr. Cleveland, dated on board his majesty's ship the Hampshire, off the Guanabo, the 16th of June, that having intelligence that several ships of war of the enemy had sailed from Port Louis the 3th of June; and also that the St. Anne French ship of war had sailed from Port au Prince on the same day, he disposed several ships of his squadron in such manner,

manner, as he thought most likely to meet with those of the enemy: That in the morning of the 13th the Hampshire fell in with the St. Anne to windward, and chased her right down upon the Centaur to leeward. Upon discovering the Centaur, the St. Anne haul'd up, and was kept between the two ships till she was run close in shore, and besalmed, about a league to the northward of Donna Maria bay, when she began to fire her stern chace. Soon after one o'clock, the Centaur, got close alongside the St. Anne, when she struck her ensign. She is a very fine ship, constructed for 64 guns, and had on board six 24 pounders, twenty-six 12 pounders, and eight 8 pounders, with 389 persons; was commanded by M. Aguilon, and was carrying home a cargo of indigo, coffee, and sugar, to the value of one million of French livres. Mr. Holmes sent her to Jamaica.

The lord mayor, recorder, &c. of York, waited on his royal highness the duke of York, at Scarborough, with their complements, &c. His royal highness arrived there on the 26th, and was received with great rejoicings.

## WEDNESDAY, 29.

A proclamation was issued for recalling and prohibiting seamen from serving foreign princes and states; for giving encouragement to seamen and able-bodied landmen to enter themselves on board his majesty's ships of war; and for granting rewards for discovering such seamen as shall conceal themselves.

## THURSDAY, 30.

A farm house, barns, stables, &c. were consumed by fire, at Somerton, near Long Melford, in Suffolk.

## FRIDAY, 31.

Mr. Shewell was elected a bridge master of this city, by a majority of 228, against Mr. Young.

## SATURDAY, August 1.

Lord Harcourt arrived at Harwich, in order to proceed to Germany, to bring over the intended queen.

## MONDAY, 3.

Several houses, &c. were consumed by fire, at Fincham, in Norfolk.

Near 300000*l*. in money, came to the bank, from Jamaica, on account of the merchants of this city.

## TUESDAY, 4.

Whitehall. Late last night the directors of the East-India company received dispatches over land, from the president and council of Bombay, giving an account of the surrender of Mahé on the 30th day of February last, with all its dependencies, on the coast of Malabar, by M. Louet, commander in chief of the French garrison of that place, to Thomas Hodges, Esq; commander at Tellicherry, and to Hector Munro, Esq; commander of the king's and company's troops on that expedition.

The coasts of Coromandel and Malabar, in the East-Indies, form a peninsula of a pro-

digious extent, somewhat in the form of a sugar loaf, with its point to the southward, both sides of which are washed by the Indian ocean; that of Malabar is to the east, and Coromandel to the west. The French settlement of Mahé, lately taken by the governor of Tellicherry, is situated about 50 miles north from Calicut, a small English settlement, and about 30 north from Tellicherry; it lies nearly under the same latitude with Pondicherry, and is between 3 and 400 miles distant from it. Mahé is but a small settlement, and never was of any material importance to the enemy; though it is situated on the sea coast, they never attempted to fortify it. The principal, and indeed almost only trade which the French had here, was for pepper. See the map, in our last.]

## WEDNESDAY, 5.

St. James's. This day Hassen Bey, ambassador from Tripoly, had an audience of his majesty, to deliver his new credential letters.

## FRIDAY, 7.

Lord Anson arrived at Harwich, and embarking on board the Charlotte yacht, the whole fleet put to sea on the 8th in the morning.

## SUNDAY, 9.

Two hundred prisoners in the Savoy, mutinied and much mischief ensued before they were quelled.

## SATURDAY, 15.

## Admiralty-Office.

*Extract of a Letter from Commodore Keppel to Mr. Cleveland, dated in Belleisle Road, the 28th of July, 1761.*

"I yesterday received letters from Sir Thomas Stanhope in Basque road, extract of which I here inclose to you. The enemy's second attempt to remove the ships attending the demolition of the works upon Aix, has been as ineffectual and disgraceful to them as their first was. The indefatigable pains and skilful manner in which captain Chaplen, of the Furnace bomb, has directed the destroying the enemy's fortifications and works upon the island, has been such, that it would be injustice in me not to acquaint their lordship of it. The whole is now finished, or within a day of being so, when it will be unnecessary to keep the ships any longer so near the island; and the enemy may then, if they please, take a view of the ruins."

*Extract of a Letter from Sir Thomas Stanhope to Commodore Keppel, dated in Basque Road July 12, 1761.*

"Yesterday morning, about eight o'clock, the six prizes that were in the Palle des Filles, attended by some row-gallies, and a great number of launches, crowded with men, dropt down upon the first of the ebb, and placed themselves between the isle d'Ant and Fort Fouras, from whence they played on our ships in Aix road, with twelve mortars, and upwards of seventy pieces of heavy cannon."

cannon, till past two o'clock; when the reception they had met with from his majesty's ships obliged them to retire with disgrace to their former station.

I herewith inclose you the report of captain Parker, of his majesty's ship Buckingham, who directed the operations on this service."

*Extract of a Letter from Captain Parker, of his Majesty's Ship Buckingham, to Sir Thomas Stanhope, dated in Aix Road, July 22, 1761.*

"At seven o'clock yesterday morning, the enemy's six prizes loosed their topsails, and got under way, attended by some row-gallies, and a number of large boats and launches full of men. They stood towards us with a land-wind, in a close line a-head; and from that motion, and the number of men, I judged they intended to attack us with resolution; but they soon hauled their wind, and brought up in a regular line upon the shoals, about two gun shots from us, and at a quarter past nine began to bombard. In less than half an hour they got the distance exact, and we veered away, to be out of the range of their shells; but we found that when we veered, they weighed anchor, dropped with the tide, and still preserved their distance: On which, all the ships hove a-head, expecting that they had neared us so much as to bring them within reach of our cannon, and we imagined that several of our shot struck them. At half an hour after eleven, our own long-boats, and those of the ships in Basque road, came to assist us; and the ebb-tide being almost spent, we prepared to warp nearer the enemy: About the same time the Actæon, Fly, and Blast Sloop, joined us: The two latter I ordered to keep under sail, and the former to range along the prizes, and to give them her broad-side as she passed, in order to amuse them, and draw their attention from the boats employed in carrying out warps, and from throwing shells at the line of battle ships, many of which fell as near as was possible without touching.

At half past twelve the Actæon ran aground on the tail of the Pall Bank: The boats were immediately dispatched with stream-anchors and hawsers to her assistance, and about two o'clock she floated. This accident prevented all the ships from warping, except the Nassau, who was directed to cover the Actæon; and she laid out warps, which obliged five of the prizes (the tide of flood now making) to retreat to their former moorings, and the other to get under the cannon on the south point of Oleron. During the bombardment, captain Chaplen threw from the Furnace thirty-two shells, which were extremely well directed. This morning one of the five prizes dropped with the flood above the men of war in the river.

Before I conclude this letter, I must beg leave (in justice to captain Ourry) to acquaint you, that he executed my orders with the greatest bravery and resolution, and shewed a

spirit and address becoming the character of a British officer.

The Actæon had four men killed, and one wounded, and a great part of her rigging cut. One of the fore-potcock-throwds, and the mizen-top-sail braces of the Buckingham, were shot away. One of the enemy's shells fell under the Nassau's counter, lifted the ship a little, drove in two trunnels, and shook her whole frame. Several shells fell also very near the Monmouth and Buckingham. We are now certain of the weight of metal which the prizes carry, one of their shot being on board the Actæon, and weighs upwards of thirty-eight pounds." (See p. 331.)

Captain Elphinston, of his majesty's ship Richmond, gives an account, in his letter dated in Yarmouth roads the 9th instant, that, during the time he was on the coast of Norway, he took a French privateer called le Faucheur, with six carriage and eight swivel guns, and 40 men, commanded by M. Artu, with one ransom on board.

A proclamation is issued, declaring his majesty's pleasure for continuing all officers, civil and military, not already removed or discharged, in Great-Britain, Ireland, and the isles of Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney, and Sark, for the space of four months from the 25th of July.

Guildhall is repairing, and beautifying at the expence of near 700l. before lord mayors-day, when his majesty will dine in the city.

A court-martial has been lately held on captain Allan, concerning the loss of the Speedwell cutter, by the Achilles, a French man of war. The court acquitted captain Allan and all his officers, and were of opinion, that the cutter was an illegal capture, she being taken in the harbour of Vigo. (See p. 287.)

Several ships have been lately condemned before the commissioners of appeal, &c.

Since the conquest of Canada, Great-Britain is become the supplier of great part of Europe with furs: From Flanders several large orders have lately came over; and from Russia orders have been received of the like kind, as that country cannot produce all the skins its inhabitants make use of.

Two fleets from Carolina, under convoy of the Scarborough, Success, and Dolphin, have arrived safe in the Downs.

Oxford, July 11. The subjects appointed for the current year, for two orations to be spoken in the theatre for the prizes given by the Rev. Dr. Thomas Willon, prebendary of Westminster, are, for the Latin oration, *Salus Populi, Suprema Lex*. For the English oration, *The advantages of a safe, honourable, and lasting peace*.

His grace the chancellor, with many of the nobility, gentry, prelates, &c. were present at Cambridge university from the 11th of July, to the 14th, and at the commencement many degrees were conferred, as usual.

Twenty-two of the country transports, all healthy young fellows, that were some time ago taken by the French in their voyage to America, and since retaken and brought from Portsmouth to the New-Gaol in Southwark were delivered from thence, having received the king's free pardon, on condition of serving as soldiers in his majesty's 40th regiment of foot now in Jamaica.

The world may expect soon to see some of the divine works of Raphael, engraved by Mr. Strange. That gentleman has, on account of his extraordinary merit, met with a distinguished reception at Rome: Prince Rezzonico, has not only obtained permission from his uncle the pope, that scaffolding be erected in the vatican, so that Mr. Strange may make what drawings he pleases; but has also assigned him a genteel apartment in that palace, during his residence there.——This attention to the merit of a British artist cannot fail of being agreeable to the natives of this country; and is the more remarkable, as the late pope had, by an express edict, forbid that any scaffolding should be erected, because the painting had been much damaged by those who were formerly indulged with that convenience.

A letter from an officer of distinction in the allied army to a nobleman in town, concerning the late battle concludes thus: "Though very prolix in my detail I cannot help adding the most tragical history of a family I ever heard: From Rouen I had it: Of the two lieutenant-generals killed, the duke de Havre, his father-in-law was one, his uncle was another; and two brothers lieutenant-colonels, killed by the same shot; himself and whole regiment prisoners: All passing within his particular view." (See p. 390, A, B.)

The following is the most perfect account of the fleet under command of admiral Stevens, now in the East-Indies, viz. the Norfolk of 74 guns, the Lenox of 74, the Grafton of 68, the Elizabeth of 64, the York of 60, the Weymouth of 60, the Tyger of 60, the Salisbury of 50, the Baterno of 22, and the South Sea Castle, a storeship; those ships escaped and are all well. The America, the Medway, and the Panther, of 60, and Falmouth of 50, dismasted, but otherwise all well. The Newcastle of 50 guns, and the Queenborough of 20 lost, but all the people saved, except the purser of the Newcastle, lost by accident. The Protector and Duke company ships, both foundered, and all perished. The duke d'Aquitaine of 64 guns, and the Sunderland of 60, both foundered and all perished, except lieutenant Minto, lieutenant Owen, and Mr. Adney, Purser. (See p. 386.)

The four classical prizes annually given by their representatives in parliament to the university of Cambridge, have this year been adjudged to the following gentlemen.—Senior bachelors: Mr. Bates, of Peter House; Mr. Foster, of Jesus College, brother to the late Dr. Nathaniel Foster.—Middle batche-

lors. Mr. Norris, of Caius College, son of Anthony Norris, Esq; of Barton; Mr. Lynn, of Peter House.

At the assizes at Abingdon, two persons were capitally convicted; at Winchester 12, one of them for murder, who was executed as usual, and 5 were reprieved; at Worcester 1, but reprieved; at Maidstone two; at Exeter 2, two for murder; at Buckingham 1; at Salisbury 3, one for murder, who was executed as usual; at Northampton 3, but afterwards reprieved; at Ely 1, who was reprieved; at Monmouth 4, who were all reprieved; at Thetford 1, but reprieved; for Yorkshire 1; at Croydon 1; at Gloucester 5, two for murder, who were executed as usual, and one of the others was reprieved; at Wells 1; at Warwick 1; at Shrewsbury 1, who was reprieved; Chelmsford, Cambridge, Bedford, Huntingdon, Dorchester, Lewes, Hereford, Hertford, and Oxford assizes, proved maiden ones.

Addresses have been presented to his majesty from Maryland, Assembly of Jamaica, Deputies of New-Jersey, Ditto of New-York, Virginia, and Presbyterians of Ireland. And, on the taking of Belleisle, from Bristol, Chester, York, and Dublin, which were all received very graciously. (See p. 330.)

Twenty English ships caught, this season, 11 whales. 7 Scotch ships, 6 whales; and the Dutch and Hamburgers have also had success.

On the 21st and 22d ult. great damage was done by lightning, near Cork, in Ireland.

At the assizes at Warwick, were tried, before Mr. justice Foster, two actions upon the statute of 2d George II. for bribery and corruption at the late election of members to represent the borough of Tamworth in parliament; when the juries (which were special in each action) brought in verdicts for the plaintiffs.

On the 7th of August the navigation from Lynn to Northampton was opened, with great rejoicings.

A house at Roudham, in Norfolk, was lately consumed by fire, as also ten thatched houses and some barns, at Pimperne, in Dorsetshire.

A dreadful storm of thunder, lightning and rain, happened on the 29th of July, at Seerby, near Halifax, in Yorkshire, where the lightning scorched several sheep to death, and did other damage.

*Extract of a Letter from Halifax, July 21.*  
"On Friday the 17th past his grace the duke of Bridgewater, with the earl of Stamford, Francis Reynolds, Esq; and several other gentlemen, went to Boston, to see the water turned into the canal over the river Irwell, which drew together a great number of spectators: as soon as the water had risen to the level of the canal, a large boat, carrying 40 tons, was towed along the new part of the canal over the arches, across the river Irwell, which

which were so firm, secure, and compact, that not a single drop of water could be perceived to pass or come through any of them, although the surface of the water in the canal is 18 feet above the surface of the navigable river under it. This canal will be carried on to Manchester with all expedition, and will be completed before Lady-day next; and, in the mean time, the subterraneous navigation to the colliery will be perfected."

*Extrait of a Letter from Whitey, July 21.*

"On Thursday last, about six in the afternoon, the inhabitants of this place were greatly surprised at an extraordinary flux and reflux of the sea. It was then quite calm, and the tide more than half flood, the tide rose and fell four times successively in about a quarter of an hour. In our harbour, at the bridge, which is half a mile from the head of our pier, the first time it ebb'd more than a foot perpendicularly; the second time, about eight inches; the third time, about six inches; and the fourth time, about four inches. Near the sea it was yet more considerable; and we are credibly informed, that the water adjoining to the pier fell more than two feet the first time it ebb'd. This extraordinary phenomenon was not only observed in our harbour, but also upon the open sea, where the fishing boats were very sensible of it, and seem'd greatly surpris'd at the uncommon agitation they perceived in the waves, which every body here is at a loss how to account for."

Leeds, July 28. On Tuesday a person in this town rode his common Hackney from hence to Hull and back again, which is 130 miles, in 19 hours and 22 minutes; he was allowed 20 hours.

On the 28th inst, the sea was observed to flow, at Plymouth, upwards of 18 inches in about two minutes, and immediately to ebb with the same rapidity. This extraordinary flux and reflux was the more surpris'g, as it continued the whole day. 'Tis supposed to have been occasioned by earthquakes.

Plymouth, July 31. By an annual custom, the right worshipful the mayor, many of the corporation, and several others, rode out this day to the Head Ware, from whence this town is supplied with water, brought by a current of about twenty miles by the ever memorable Sir Francis Drake, who in the year 1581 was an inhabitant here, and mayor of the town; and as tradition has it, in the year 1595, when the water ran before his own door, he dy'd his scarlet gown therein, for joy that he had obtained his desired end. At the town-keeper's house the gentlemen dine; and the custom is for the present mayor to drink to the alderman intended for mayor the next year, as the lord mayor does to those intended for sheriffs at London.

Pennance, July 30. Last Tuesday we had an uncommon hot day, and very calm; and between this place and Marazion, distant

about three miles, the waters were agitated in an uncommon manner. Sometimes it would run in past its usual bounds, and return again with great swiftness, and continued in this manner most of the afternoon. Towards evening the horizon began to be cloudy, attended with thunder and lightning; and at half past seven there was the fiercest flash of lightning, attended with the loudest clap of thunder that ever I heard. At Ludgvan, about three miles from hence, the lightning struck down one of the pinnacles of the tower, forced in one side of the porch, and into the church, and shattered the pulpit and canopy, threw down one of the tables of the commandments at the altar, and did a great deal of other damage. 'Tis imagined, that if the tower had not been a very strong built one, it would have been laid in ruins.

Great damage was lately sustained, at Rothbury, in Northumberland, by a violent storm of rain, hail, wind, thunder and lightning.

At Cumbernauld in Scotland they have lately had a violent storm, attended with thunder and lightning, which have done great damage to the planting, and killed above 1000 crows; upon examination it appeared, that their bones were all broke, and their flesh quite black, and when offered to the hogs, they refused to touch it.

The parliament of Ireland is prorogued to October 22, then to meet and sit for the dispatch of business.

Dublin Castle, July 16. This day in council, pursuant to his majesty's letter, the name of John Smith, earl of Clanrickard, was struck out of the list of his majesty's privy council in this kingdom.

Carrick, July 31. "Last Tuesday, about four o'clock in the afternoon, the waters of the river Sure rose four feet, in the space of five minutes, 30 miles from the sea, and to which the tide comes. It happened about two hours after the flood. At Dungarvan, the sea flowed and ebb'd five times alternately between four and nine o'clock the same evening, and once rose much higher than it was ever observed to do in the greatest spring tides.

A fine equestrian statue of his late majesty, designed by Van Nost, is erected in the middle of Tuckey's bridge, at Cork.

By the return of the killed and wounded of the troops employed in the expedition at Belle Isle, from the 3th day of April, the day of the first attempt of landing, to the day of capitulating, the 7th of June following, 1761, the total stands as follows: 23 officers, 9 serjeants, 1 drummer, and 260 rank and file, killed; 21 officers, 21 serjeants, 6 drummers, and 453 rank and file, wounded. (See p. 265.)

Shells expended. 13 inch 646, 10 inch 1407, 8 1/2 inch 1792, 5 1/2 inch 2877, 4 1/2 inch 4210. Total 11932. — Carcasses. 13 inch 5, 10 inch 27, 8 1/2 inch 3. Total 25. — Cannon 3. — Shot.



A violent shock of an earthquake was felt in the Madeira on the 5th of July. Summ. 2d. Product of South Carolina exported from 1760. Part of Charles Town's former Stores. 1760. the Day: the first Hessel with Corp. of Rice 1760 was cleared out, on 25th May 1761, taken from the public Office. has been 1761. Rice 74,297 barrels. Indigo 555,573 lb. Deer-skins 359 Hhds. 326 bundles. Pitch 2,258 barrels. Tar 445 ditto. Turpentine 3,217 barrels. Furs 1 bundle, 1 cask. Tanned leather 2767 fides. Pink root 1 cask. Seeds of various kinds 1 chest. Oranges 93 barrels, 21,000 spoons. Pease and corn 4,943 bushels. Candles 36 boxes. Butter 179 kegs. Bee-wax 6,071 lb. Staves 179,750. Shingles 341,667. Lumber 276,579 feet. Tobacco 10 Hhds. Snake root 2 casks. Trunk-nails 5,800. Reeds 400. Raw-hides 17. Hoops 24,650. Pork 338 barrels. Beef 234 barrels. Tallow 18 barrels. Hog's-lard 1 cask. Myrtle-wax 4 casks. Oil of turpentine 1 barrel. Rosin 8 barrels. Soap 17 boxes. Raccoon skins 256. Bacon 5 barrels. Charles Town, South Carolina, May 23. Yesterday arrived an express from the camp at Ninety-Six, where the army arrived the 14th instant, after a very tedious and disagreeable march, heavy rains and frosts having obliged them to repair the roads a great part of the way, and to make bridges over several creeks, both being impassable without. The halt at Ninety-Six was not intended to exceed two days at first, but it was impossible for the provision-waggons, &c. to get up so soon on account of the bad weather and roads. They were to set out for Keeowee, the 19th early in the morning; and it was thought that march would be a very brisk one. The regulars (on the 18th) amounted to about 1400 men; the provincials, including officers, to 689; the rangers to no more than 40; waggons, &c. to about 240; Indians to 57; and Negroes to 41; the whole making upwards of 2000 men. The commander in chief is said to have done every thing that was possible to promote the service, and that could be for the interest of the province; he distinguishes himself as an able and prudent officer, and keeps up the most desirable harmony among the several corps. Charles Town, June 1. A letter from Augusta, May 12, says. Several traders arrived from the Creek nation, say the Lower Creeks seem heartily inclined to be at peace with us; but those of the upper towns are not united in their resolutions for or against us. The issue of the expedition against the Cherokees will regulate the behaviour of the Creeks. On Tuesday last seventeen Chickesaws, three Creeks and one Catawba, set out to join Colonel Grant. A family of Cherokees were lately killed at the Mortar's settlement on the Catawba river, supposed to be done by the Chickesaws. Both Upper and Lower Creeks are at war with the Spaniards. They have

killed some Spaniards; and carried others into the Nation. The French came and demanded the prisoners; but the Indians told them: "Go about their business, & they did not know how soon they might serve them in the same manner, for the many lies they had told them." Extract of a Letter from Fort Prince George, dated June 30. 1761. The army since their arrival here on the 27th, put have been employed in building store-houses and throwing up a breast-work for the security of the carriages; and in repairing their arms. They had likewise made about 600 pack-saddles, and a like number of four-bags. Tomorrow all the tents, heavy baggage, and men not able to march, are to be sent into the fort; and next morning at day-break, the army passes the river in their way to the middle settlements. What the consequence of this may be is uncertain, but the general opinion is, that in a few days after they will have a brush. The Indians will certainly look upon this march as a determined resolution to destroy their towns; and of course will oppose them. The troops carry thirty days provision with them.

Charles Town, June 10. By the Indians now in the town, we have a confirmation of the murder of all the Choctaw Indians who were here last fall, except the Onkchoy king. The Creeks say the Chickesaws killed the Choctaws; but the former accounts from the Chickesaws were, that the Creeks had done it. Thus much however is certain, that the poor unfortunate Choctaws are no more.

Extract of a Letter from a Surgeon, in the Island of Goree in Africa, May 27, 1761.

"The fire which happened here on the 14th of March, consumed, in a few hours, the whole town to ashes, (except three houses) together with several officers quarters. The inhabitants have suffered greatly. My instruments, and medicines I regret the loss, as that is a publick loss, not retrievable in this country before the sickly season which approaches. There was a good supply sent out for both garrisons, but unfortunately the vessel was cut from Senegal Bay by a French frigate."

Annapolis in Maryland, April 16. On Tuesday the 7th instant at the plantation of Mr. John Booth in St. Mary's county, Mr. Booth having just left home, in order to settle accounts with the sheriff, a Negro man, which he had bought last summer, attacked a Negro wench, and beat her head to pieces with a maul, and would have killed a Negro boy, but he saved himself by running; when he had killed the Negro woman, he went into the house and murdered his mistress, beating her head to pieces, and with an axe split the head of a little boy about three years old, his mother's son, as he lay sleeping in his bed. He immediately went away, and is supposed to have put an end to his own wretched life. Mrs. Booth, and the Negro wench, were both advanced in their pregnancy.

Captain

Captain Hoggan, of the *Lyme*, from Guinea, with slaves, after having beat off a stout French privateer, was taken by five others who came in sight soon after, near Delgada. The villains immediately pulled off his hat and shoes, as he had nothing else on but a bloody shirt and trousers, and hove him overboard, where he was afterwards taken up by one of the sloops, and carried into Martinico, and there treated like a pirate or thief, as they called him.

The prince of Bevern, Nichols, belonging to Liverpool, was lately taken by the St. David privateer, of Martinico, after a brave defence. Captain Nichols had only 18 white men on board; and the Frenchmen, in revenge for their captain and forty of the crew being killed, on boarding the prince of Bevern, after they had struck their colours, killed the mate, carpenter, doctor, and several others in cold blood; cutting their arms, hands, and legs off with cutlasses, and firing their pistols through their bodies. The captain received two deep cuts on his head, but luckily saved his life. Only four of the crew escaped being wounded very dangerously, though none of them were hurt in the engagement.

The Temple man of war was in May last sent with a flag of truce to Martinico, to exchange prisoners: While she lay off the island, the Bienfaisant, who was on that station, retook an English ship which was going in there, and put the French crew on board the Temple, that they might be exchanged. When these people got on shore, they told the governor the Temple's boats had assisted in taking their prize; though it was an absolute falsity, yet he detained fourteen of the Temple's crew who were on shore, and eighty Frenchmen who were brought to be exchanged. Commodore Douglas remonstrated against this proceeding, but the governor continued obstinate; till about a month afterwards, when the inhabitants of St. Pierre, dreading the commodore would bombard the town, petitioned the governor to send back the Temple's men, which he did, and by that meant prevented what the commodore really intended.

Captain Hanson of the brigantine *Mars*, mounting 16 guns, and 200 men, belonging to Antigua, lately took at sea a French snow, bound from Grenada to Marseilles, laden with 133 hogheads of the best white sugar, 100,000lb. of coffee, and some cotton and cocoa. The *Mars* afterwards took a Tartar of twelve guns on the same voyage, and laden with 60,000lb. of coffee, and 37 hogheads of sugar. She has engaged a French privateer of 14 guns; but the enemy, after throwing their guns overboard, escaped under favour of the night. On the 18th of May, a little to the westward of St. Croix, she fell in with and engaged three French privateers; the largest captain Hanson boarded; but she being assisted by one of her consorts, was rescued,

and got clear off. However, he took the 94 mounting eight guns, and 34 men, with only the loss of four men killed, and his ship damaged, during the whole action. The largest privateer mounted 22 guns, and the other 12. This gallant commander has taken since a snow, from Martinico to Eustatia, and a schooner, from Eustatia to Martinico.

*Extract of a Letter from Captain Martin, Commander of his Majesty's Ship Danae, to Mr. Cleveland, dated in Port Royal Harbour, May 17, 1761.*

"I beg you will acquaint my lords commanders of the admiralty, that I arrived here on the 14th instant, with his majesty's ship under my command, and all the trade bound to this place who did not designedly part company with me, after having seen the other part of the convoy into the Leeward islands. [Here he mentions the ill behaviour of some masters of ships and vessels who went out under his convoy.] On the 21st of April, about 120 leagues east from Barbadoes, we fell in with two French vessels from Bourdeaux to St. Domingo, laden with wine and some flour; the largest of which, a snow, called the *Pomona*, of about 250 tons burthen, a letter of marque, having eight guns and 45 men, we took; and could have come up to the other, a small ship, of about 180 tons, in about two hours; but as the night was coming on, I was apprehensive that if I pursued her, I should have lost my convoy."

Captain Potts, of the *Julius Caesar*, from Jamaica, lately gallantly cleared himself from 6 French privateers, which is looked upon to be as brave an action as any since the commencement of the present war.

The troops in Canada, as well as the inhabitants, live very harmoniously and comfortably, after all their sufferings and fatigues.

The honourable Francis Fauquier, deputy governor of his majesty's province of Virginia, has procured a very public-spirited law to be passed, in the assembly of that colony, for distributing annually the sum of one thousand pounds in the way of premium for promoting the principal commodities that province is capable of raising, and which hitherto has been scarce attempted, for want of such an immediate encouragement as by this law is secured to the industrious and ingenious planter.

Two violent shocks of an earthquake have been felt at Santa Cruz, in South-Barbary.

A letter from a capuchin missionary at Salonica, the capital of Macedon in Greece, describes the wretched situation of that country during the last two years: He says a plague has carried off at least 200,000 souls; and seven successive earthquakes have overturned most of the cities in that province; the capital is reduced to a heap of rubbish; the plains, once so famous, are now a desert: The inhabitants have abandoned their dwellings, nor will any return to bury his friend or relation. On the 24th of April last the earthquake

people were terrified beyond description at the sight of an extraordinary phenomenon; the heavens, as the sun set, appeared as if all on fire; they discovered trains of fire, and felt a suffocating smell of brimstone and bitumen, which they thought attended the general conflagration; but about midnight the whole vanished in the most dreadful claps of thunder.

*Extract of a Letter from on board the Norfolk Indian, dated June 4, 1761, in Latitude 41° 10' North, and Longitude 15° West of the Lizard.*

On Wednesday, June 3, between five and six in the morning, as I lay in bed, I felt the ship tremble three different times. There might be about a second of time between each shock, and the whole was over in about one minute. It was perceived by all the people on deck, and was attended with a rumbling noise in the air: So that we are under no doubt but that it was an earthquake.

In October, 1759, The count D'Estaing, made himself master of the English fort of Benin-Abaissi, in the gulph of Persia, with the Carde and Expedition frigates, and took three English vessels. On February 7, 1760, the English fort of Nattal surrendered to them at discretion, with two ships in the road. Soon after he reduced the English fort of Tappanopoly, and fort Marlborough was shamefully given up to him, the Denham Indian, though superior to the French in artillery, being burnt in the road by the English themselves. In short, the count, with his small force, swept the whole coast of Sumatra, clear of the English. (See the map.)

*Extract of a Letter from a Surgeon, at Nienburg, in Germany.*

"We have had several men, shot through the middle of the lungs, perfectly recovered; and as a proof that this virus had been penetrated in this manner, part of their red coat, and waistcoat, carried in by the ball, has been sent me. In the different penetration of bullets I have made, I generally find that the ball is cut in four equal parts, which are made to stick together, at the time of charging, with clay, or some other viscid body. The pieces extracted are generally observed to have a covering of this kind; which preparation of the ball, I find, is a common practice with the enemy. Whether it has any thing in it, or is intended to inflame or otherwise affect the flesh, I cannot determine; but in the last instance, this is an enemy who boasts of himself as the strongest on the coasts of Africa, greater barbarians? On June 19, The passage of Venus over the sun's disk was observed here, and in its neighbourhood by a great number of astronomers. Of all these observations two only came to our knowledge, that of M. de la Lande, and Father Merville, a jesuit. According to the account of the conjunction of Venus April, 1761.

with the sun, happened at 52 minutes past six exactly.

The following account is transmitted from Paris.—At Chateauroux near Embrun, there is a boy about 11 years of age, whose name is William Gay; and who, if we may believe a number of persons, has neither eat or drank any thing since the 14th of April, 1760. His mouth has a little tincture of vermilion; a pale red overspreads his cheeks; and he has a smiling countenance. His belly is, as it were, joined to his back-bone, and he voids neither urine nor excrement; he sleeps regularly and soundly nine hours every day. Since he has ceased eating and drinking, he has had the small-pox very violently, which has not in the least impaired his constitution. He used to be ailing during the time of his taking nourishment, and has often been thrown into a lethargy of three days continuance. All the food which they endeavoured to give him afterwards, he voided through his nose and ears. M. Fournier, the curate of Chateauroux, took him home to his house for a whole month, and appears perfectly convinced of the reality of this extraordinary fact. An account of so surprising a phenomenon has been communicated to the royal academy of sciences.

*Copy of the Order, Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick delivered after the Day of the Battle of the 16th of July. (See p. 329.)*

July 17, 1761. His serene highness duke Ferdinand of Brunswick has been graciously pleased to order lieutenant colonel Beckwith to signify to the brigade he has the honour to command, his entire approbation of their conduct on the 15th and 16th.

The soldier-like perseverance of the highland battalions, in resisting and repulsing the repeated attacks of the chosen troops of France, has deservedly gained them the highest honour.

The ardour and activity with which the grenadiers pushed the enemy, and the trophies they have taken, justly intitle them to the highest encomiums; and the intrepidity of the little band of highlanders merits the greatest praise.

Lieutenant colonel Beckwith begs leave to add, that the humanity and generosity with which the soldiers treated the great flock of prisoners they took, in his opinion, does them as much honour as their subduing the enemy.

[The little band of Highlanders abovementioned were commanded by captain Patrick Campbell, of Barraldine, of colonel Campbell's regiment.]

On the 5th of August, there was a violent storm of thunder, hail, &c. at Bennesfield, in Northamptonshire, which did much damage. On the 14th, there was also as violent a storm at Broadway, in Worcestershire.

On the 14th of August, there was a sensible shock of an earthquake felt in Guernsey.

On the 20th instant, it was ordered by the committee of council, appointed to consider of the coronation, That, upon the day of the coronation, no fires whatever be made, either in, under, or near any part of the scaffolding erected, or to be erected, on account of the said coronation, in Westminster-Hall, the Abbey, or elsewhere, upon any pretence whatsoever: And in case there should be a necessity for persons to go under the scaffolding with light, that they be obliged to make use of lanthorns.

On Friday, the 21st of August, it was resolved in a court of common council, That the gowns of the common-council men be of silk, of mazarine blue, and furred on the sleeves.

For some days, there was the hottest impress for seamen and landmen, that has been known since the commencement of the war, and many seamen, and idle and disorderly persons were obtained, by that means, for the publick service.

By the falling of an old house, lately near St. Luke's church, a woman was killed.

Thomas Andrews, under sentence of death, for sodomy, is pardoned.

The corporation of Scarborough (see p. 438.) presented their freedom to the duke of York, inclosed in a gold box of 100 guineas value. His royal highness visited most of the noblemen and gentlemen's seats in that neighbourhood, was at Whitby, &c. &c. On the 20th he was at York, and received the freedom of that city, also, in a gold box of 100 guineas value, and on the 22d he arrived at St. James's, in perfect health.

Admiralty-Office, August 22.

*Extract of a Letter from Sir Charles Saunders, Vice-Admiral of the Blue, to Mr. Cleveland, dated in Gibraltar Mold, on board his Majesty's Ship the Neptune, July 20, 1761.*

"It is with the greatest pleasure that I desire you will acquaint their lordships, that captain Proby, in the Thunderer, who was cruising off Cadiz with the Modeste, Thetis, and Favourite sloop, in order to intercept the Achilles and Bouffon, has fallen in with and taken those ships, and brought them into this bay. On looking into Cadiz, on Thursday morning the 14th instant, he missed the French ships, and at two in the afternoon of the 16th he discovered them, Cadiz then bearing E. N. E. 1-4th E. distant nine leagues: About one in the morning of the 17th, the Thunderer came up with and began to engage the Achilles, who struck after an action of about half an hour, Cadiz then bearing E. 1-half S. distant 19 leagues. The Thetis came up with the Bouffon about seven the same morning: They engaged also about half an hour, when the Modeste coming up, and firing some guns, the Bouffon struck. The Thunderer is pretty much damaged in her masts, yards, sails and rigging, had 17 men killed in the action, and

113 wounded, 17 of which are since dead. The Thetis has also suffered in her masts, rigging, &c. but had not one man killed or wounded. I cannot yet ascertain the loss of the enemy; we are sending their wounded to the hospitals, of which I will send a more particular account as soon as possible. The second and third lieutenants of the Thunderer are among the wounded, and the former of them is in a very dangerous way. Captain Proby also received a slight wound in his right hand."

On the 24th, the following Anthem, composed by Dr. Boyce, for the Royal Wedding, was rehearsed at Mr. Hickford's Room.

A GRAND FESTAL SYMPHONY.  
CHORUS.

"The king shall rejoice in thy strength, O lord: Exceeding glad shall he be of thy salvation."

DUET.

"Thou hast given him his heart's desire, and hast not denied him the request of his lips."

CHORUS REPEATED.

"Blessed is the man that hath a virtuous wife, for the number of his days shall be doubled."

SOLO.

"A virtuous woman is a crown to her husband, her price is far above rubies. Strength and honour are her cloathing, and she shall rejoice in time to come."

SOLO.

"Hearken, O daughter, consider and incline thine ear, forget thine own people, and thy father's house."

So shall the king have pleasure in thy beauty. Instead of thy father thou shalt have children, whom thou mayest make princes in all lands."

CHORUS.

"Children are an heritage of the lord and the fruit of the womb is his reward. Lo! thus shall they be blessed that fear the lord."

Admiralty-Office, Aug. 25. His Majesty's ship the Aquilon, commanded by captain Chalonier Ogle, being on a cruize, fell in the instant, 250 leagues to the westward of Cape Finisterre, with the Subtile, a French frigate belonging to the East-India company, of 40 guns, and 84 men, from Isle Maurice, which he took, and has brought her into Plymouth.

## COURSE of EXCHANGE

London, Friday, August 23, 1761.

Amsterdam 34 1/2 Uf.  
Ditto at Sight, 33 8 1/2.  
Rotterdam 34 1/2 Uf.  
Antwerp, No Price.  
Hamburgh 32 1/2.  
Paris 1 D. y's Date 31 1/2.  
Ditto 2 Ufance 31 1/2.  
Bordeaux ditto 31 1/2.  
Cadiz 40.

Madrid 40.  
 Bilbao 39 f.  
 Leghorn 51 f.  
 Genoa 51 f.  
 Venice 53 f.  
 Lisbon 53. 6d.  
 Oporto, 53. 5d.  
 Dublin 8.

**BILLS of Mortality, from June 16, to August 18. (See p. 334.)**

Christ. { Males 1331 } 2629  
 { Fem. 1298 }

Buried { Males 1647 } 3262  
 { Fem. 1615 }

Died under 2 Years old 1232

Between 2 and 5 — 26

5 and 10 — 111

10 and 20 — 131

20 and 30 — 304

30 and 40 — 260

40 and 50 — 342

50 and 60 — 237

60 and 70 — 225

70 and 80 — 140

80 and 90 — 48

90 and 100 — 15

100 and upwards — 1

Buried { Within the Walls 207 } 3262

{ Without the Walls 791 }

{ In Mid. and Surry 1614 }

{ City and Sub. West. 650 }

Weekly, June 23. — 353

30, — 443

July 7, — 309

14, — 396

21, — 327

28, — 387

August 4, — 340

11, — 370

18, — 337

Weekly, August 18. — 3262

**Wheaten Peck Loaf, Weight 17lb. 6 Oz.**

**MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.**

**R**obert Lane, of Bramber Park, in Yorkshire, Esq; was married

to the honourable Miss Henley, daughter of the

July 2. Mr. Earl, son of Giles Earl, Esq; Miss Boucher.

Daniel Gell, Esq; to Miss Lavington.

4. Mr. John Ward, wine cooper, to Miss

14. Right honourable the earl of Bucking-

shire, to Miss Dury, with 50,000l. fortune.

21. Right honourable the earl of Coventry, the honourable Miss St. John, sister of lord

23. Honourable Andrew Archer, only son of lord Archer, to Miss West, eldest daughter of Mr. West, member for St. Alban's.

25. James Hopkins, to Miss Lucy Larkin.

27. Mr. Spurling, Jun. to Miss Piper.

Admiral Durell, to Mrs. Taylor, relict of captain Taylor, lost in the Ramillies.

August 1. Thomas Cooper, Esq; to Miss Hammond.

Major Seton, to Miss Murray.

Honourable Harry Hobart, brother of the earl of Bucks, to Miss Bristow, eldest daughter of John Bristow, Esq; member for Arundel.

4. Maurice Bernard, Esq; to Miss Gordon.

6. Right honourable lord Edgumbe, to Miss Gilbert, daughter of the archbishop of Canterbury.

Matthew Watkins, Esq; to Miss Holt.

Mr. Castle, Rationer to the king, to Miss Frome, of Salisbury.

10. Christopher Perry, Esq; to Miss Jane Stuart.

Mr. Jones, Jun. of Old-street, to Miss Grace.

George Bowles, of the Temple, Esq; to Miss Butcher.

Philip Bedingfield, Esq; to Miss Forster.

15. Mr. David Powell, an eminent Italian merchant, to Miss Clarke.

Robert Thomson, Esq; to Mrs. Pierson.

17. George Sandiford Crow, Esq; to Miss Trotter, of Durham.

18. John Phillips, of Coventry, Esq; to Miss Patsy Nalby.

22. Thomas Quince, Esq; to Miss Maria Curl, of Chichester.

23. Thomas Jones, of Tewkesbury, Esq; to Miss Hannah Gardiner.

Lately. Henry Cornwall Legh, of High Legh, in Cheshire, Esq; to Miss Hopkinson, with 10,000l. fortune.

Mr. Alexander Dowdall, merchant to Miss Birmingham.

Marmaduke Leigne, Esq; to Miss Amelia Robinson.

Joseph Musgrave, Esq; to Miss Musgrave, of Kempton Park.

Walter Vavasour, Esq; to Miss Empsal.

Mr. Partridge Smith, of Bristol, to Miss Partridge, a 10000l. fortune.

Mr. Nafon, to Miss Lewen, of Muswell-Hill.

John Blenkinsop, M. D. to Miss De Gruchy.

Joseph Peacocke, Esq; to Miss Cusse.

George Tennant, Esq; to Miss Goadby.

Robert Phair, Esq; to lady Ricarda Annesley, daughter of the late earl of Anglesey.

June 30. The marchioness of Kildare, was delivered of a son.

Mrs. Cox, of Clerkenwell-green, of 3 girls.

Lady of James Simpson, Esq; of a son.

July 5. Wife of Mr. Bauden, page to the late king, aged 58, of a son. Her husband is 70.

6. The lady mayorefs, of a son, at the Mansion-house.

3 L 2 7. Lady

7. Lady of Boynton Langley, Esq; of a son and heir.

Lady of Thomas Clifton, Esq; of a son.

10. Lady of Thomas Symons Powell, Esq; of a son.

Lady of captain Freemantle, of a son and heir.

A sheeps-head woman, near the 7 dial; of two children; two days after her delivery, she went to her business.

A jewess, in Agate's passage, Houndsditch of two children, and in two hours after, of two more.

13. Lady of Harbord Harbord, Esq; of a son.

20. Princess San Severino, wife of the Neapolitan envoy, of a daughter.

21. Lady of Charles Northey, Esq; of a son.

25. Countess of Elgin and Kincardine, of a daughter.

Lady Sinclair, of Invercald, near Edinburgh, of a son and heir.

27. Lady of Thomas Riddle, Esq; of a daughter.

August 7. Lady of the honourable colonel Fitzroy, of a son.

8. Lady of the honourable and reverend Mr. Cholmondeley, of a daughter.

10. Lady of Dr. Hill, of a daughter.

14. Lady of William Julins, Esq; of a son.

20. Lady of Griffith Phillips, Esq; of a son.

Lady of John Sober, Esq; of a son.

24. Lady of Joseph Mawbey, Esq; member for Southwark, of a daughter.

Lady of Thomas Ives, Esq; of a son and heir.

#### DEATHS.

June 28. **R**OBERT Arnot, of Fifeshire, within 15 days of 100 years of age.

John Wright, Esq; high sheriff of Leicestershire, in 1742.

July 1. John Black, Esq; alderman of Norwich, mayor in 1744.

2. William Ockenden, Esq; member in two parliaments for Great Marlow.

3. William Huggins, of Headley-Park, in Hampshire, Esq;

Edward Heartwell, of Shepherd-street, Esq;

4. Mr. Thomas Aris, late an eminent printer, at Birmingham.

Miss Wood, sister to the under secretary of state.

Mr. Samuel Richardson, an eminent printer, aged 72; the author of Pamela, Clarissa, and Sir Charles Grandison.

7. John Gisle, Esq; late an eminent surgeon, who had sined for sheriff.

10. Hon. admiral George Clinton, uncle to the earl of Lincoln, and lately governor of New-York.

11. Lady of John Skee, Esq;

16. Edward Harpur, Esq; uncle to Sir Henry Harpur, Bart.

Stephen Crisp, of Brampton, in Devonshire, Esq;

17. Thomas Pitt, Esq; member for Sarum, and elder brother of Mr. Secretary Pitt.

George Bramston, Esq; in the commission of the peace for Essex, Suffex, and Surry.

10. Right Rev. Dr. Thomas Sherlock, lord bishop of London, &c. aged upwards of 80, a prelate of most distinguished abilities, and the greatest goodness of heart and life.

19. Rev. Mr. Walker, minister of Truro, in Cornwall.

Mr. Ralph Wilson, an eminent druggist, near the Mansion-house.

21. His Grace Archibald, duke of Douglas, &c. aged 67.

23. Mr. Beale, silk mercer, in Ludgate-street.

26. Right Hon. Sir John Deney Vesey, lord Knapton, of the kingdom of Ireland, succeeded in honour and estate, by his only son, Thomas, now lord Knapton.

27. Mrs. Rebecca Meade, of Mark-lane, a very pious and charitable old lady.

28. Rev. Mr. Samuel Ely, chaplain, and under-master of St. Paul's school.

August 3. Lady of Sir Robert Throckmorton, Bart.

5. Mrs. Mary Cooper, an eminent publisher, in Pater-noster-Row.

Mr. John Trotman, a proprietor of the corn-market, in Mark-lane.

Dr. Mackenzie, of Sutton-Coldfield, a skilful physician.

Mr. Charles Kinder, an eminent oilman, in the Borough.

9. James Langhorn, of Weybridge, in Surrey, Esq;

Samuel Child, of Blackheath, Esq;

The most Rev. Dr. John Gilbert, lord archbishop of York, &c. &c.

10. Maximilian Walsam, of March, in the isle of Ely, Esq; by a fall from his horse.

11. Sir Simeon Stuart, Bart. succeeded in honour and estate, by his son, now Sir Simeon Stuart, Bart.

15. Rt. Hon. the marquis of Carmarthen, eldest son of the duke of Leeds, aged 14.

16. William Tempest, of Cranbrook, in Kent, Esq; a barrister at law, in a very advanced age.

17. Mr. Collins, an eminent master-builder, at Chelsea.

George Wingfield, of Worcestershire, Esq; at Windsor.

19. Thomas Smith, Esq; one of the general accomptants in the excise.

20. Jonathan Parry, of Brentford, Wilts, Esq;

21. John Copeland, of Peckham, Esq; aged 87.

John Mann, of Bath, Esq;

Rowland Pytt, of Newland, in Gloucestershire, Esq;

22. Mr. Philip Regail, an eminent Spanish merchant.

Rev. Dr. Best, lecturer of St. Laurence Jewry, &c.

37. Josiah Roberts, of Aldford, in Cheshire, Esq;  
 Mrs. Deputy Samuel Ballard, an eminent bookseller, in Little-Britain, aged 85;  
 Lately, Mrs. Smyth, lady of the bishop of Down and Connor.  
 Sir William Hewitt, Bart, captain of the Duke d'Acquitaine, drowned in the East-Indies (see p. 386.)  
 Mary Fox, of Keynsham, near Bristol, aged 104.  
 Mrs. Elizabeth Wilcock, of Lancaster, aged 104.  
 Rev. Dr. Griesley, rector of Blagdon, in Somersetshire thirty years, aged 70.  
 John Aynesley, of Threepwood, Durham, Esq;  
 Mr. William Hodgson, formerly an eminent merchant.  
 Lady Freke, of Castle-Freke, near Cork, in Ireland.  
 Miss Penruddocke, of Compton Chamberlayne, Wilts, aged 19.  
 Matthew Hornsby, of Lambourn, Berks, Esq;  
 Capt. Patrick Baird, of his majesty's ship Defiance, at Jamaica.  
 Mr. Samuel Brown, a wealthy silk weaver.  
 Mr. Stevens, a bridge-master of this city.  
 Henry Lambton, Esq; member for Durham.  
 John Harvie, of Kington, in Jamaica, Esq;  
 James Kerr, of Hammersmith, Esq;  
 William Cunningham, of the island of Jamaica, Esq;  
 Robert Barber, Esq; a clerk in the privy-seal office, &c.  
 William Alexander, Esq; late lord provost of Edinburgh.  
 Mr. Styles, merchant, in Watling-street.  
 Capt. Sleigh, of the foot-guards.  
 Nathaniel Gilbert, sen. Esq; member of the council of Antigua.  
 Col. Hamilton, of the same island.  
 James Carlewhite, of Seatown, in Scotland, aged 81.  
 Mr. Edward Moore, in Greenwich-hospital, aged 100.  
 Rogers Holland, Esq; late a Welch judge.  
 Walter Harris, Esq; counsellor at law, in Dublin.  
 Perry Mayne, Esq; formerly admiral of the red, and president of the court-martial, on the trials of admirals Matthews and Lestock.  
 James Berry, late of the island of Montserrat, Esq;  
 Mr. John Coutts, banker, at Edinburgh.  
 Mrs. Baker, mother of the alderman, aged 84.  
 Captain Talbot, commander of the Prince Frederick privateer, so famed in the last war.  
 Charles Long, Esq; formerly a commander in the navy.  
 Isaac Cookson, of South Shields, Esq;  
 Lady of Wellbore Ellis, Esq; only daughter of Sir William Stanhope, Knt. of the Bath.

Rev. Mr. Wood, rector of Nilton, in the isle of Wight.

Rev. Mr. Wigley, senior fellow of Christ's College, Cambridge.

Dean Langton, of Ireland, by a fall from a precipice, in the Peak, Derbyshire, 300 yards deep; his horse was also killed.

Widow Sarah Rawlins, of New Hampshire, who left 122 children, grand-children, &c. alive, and had had 239 descendants of her own body.

Lieutenant-general Goltz, a brave Prussian officer.

Bertrand de Puy, of Auch, in France, aged 109.  
 At Pistoia, in Italy, a peasant, aged 105.

Cardinal Passionei, at Rome, aged 79.

Rev. Dr. Sayer, dean of Bocking, &c.

John Lyon, of Bandon, in the county of Cork, Ireland, aged 116.

Mr. Hackett, in the East-Indies, many of whose poetical productions have been inserted in our Magazine.

William Rawlins, Esq; an English merchant, then in Spain.

#### ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Whitehall, August 22.

THE king has been pleased to order a congé d'elire to the archdeacon and chapter of the cathedral church of Landaff, to elect a bishop of that see, the same being void by the translation of the right reverend father in God Richard late bishop thereof, to the see of St. Asaph. And also a letter recommending to the said archdeacon and chapter, John Ewer, doctor of divinity, to be elected and chosen to the said bishoprick of Landaff.

From the rest of the PAPERS.

Reverend Mr. James Colclough, was presented to the rectory of Harpington, in Wilts—Mr. Peacock, to the rectory of Danby-Wiske, in Yorkshire—Mr. Hoare, to the living of Longworth, Berks—Mr. George Tolk, to the vicarage of Uppington, in Leicestershire—Mr. Sheeles, to the livings of Holness and Burton, in Dorsetshire—Mr. Corbridge, to the vicarage of Fighelden, in Wilts—Mr. Charles Pye, to the rectory of St. Mary's, in Truro—Mr. Smith, to the rectory of Chadwell, in Essex—Dr. Nichols, to the rectory of Dengy, in Essex—Mr. Wright, to the rectory of Upton Stower, in Devonshire—Mr. Hudson, to the rectory of Claydon, in Suffolk—Mr. William Gray, to the rectory of Chaverleigh, in Devonshire—Mr. Briffow, to the rectory of Bagley, in Somersetshire—Mr. Grave, to the vicarage of Tun-Layton, in Norfolk—Mr. Charles Bertie, to the rectory of Landrile, in Merionethshire—Mr. Nevill Walker, to the rectory of Lanvetherin, in Monmouthshire—Mr. Richard Hayes, to the rectory of Great Rissington, in Gloucestershire—Mr. Parkin, to the rectory of Oxburgh with the vicarage of Foulden, in Norfolk—

Mr.

Mr. Adkins, to the rectory of Tofts, in Norfolk—Mr. Lane, to the rectory of Landgrave, in Cornwall—Mr. Blackestone, to the vicarage of Yelberton, in Leicestershire.

Mr. Day, was chosen curate of St. Michael Royal, College-hill.

A Commendam passed the seals, to empower the bishop of St. Asaph to hold, with his bishoprick, the rectory of Landrinis, in Denbighshire; the archdeaconry of St. Asaph, and the rectory of Whitchurch, in Shropshire.

A dispensation passed the seals, to enable the reverend John Blair, L. L. D. to hold the rectory of Burton, with the vicarage of Hinchley cum Stock, in Lincolnshire.—To enable Richard Lloyd, L. L. B. to hold the vicarage of Walleby in Nottinghamshire, with the rectory of Newton in the Thistles, in Warwickshire.

#### PROMOTIONS Civil and Military.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

**ST. James's, June 15.** The earl of Powis was sworn of the privy council—Earl Delaware, took the oaths as governor of Guernsey.

**Whitehall, June 17.** John lord Chedworth, took the oaths as lord lieutenant of Gloucestershire, Gloucester and Bristol, and the earl of Orford, for Norfolk and Norwich.

—, June 30. The king has been pleased to grant unto John Hussey Delaval, of Ford, in the county of Northumberland, Esq; and to his lawful issue male, the dignity of a baronet of the kingdom of Great-Britain.

—, July 4. The king has been pleased to signify his will and pleasure, that the following lords, and others, should be sworn of his majesty's privy council in the kingdom of Ireland, viz. George archbishop of Armagh, primate and metropolitan of the kingdom of Ireland; John baron Bowes of Clonlony, chancellor of the said kingdom; Charles archbishop of Dublin; Michael archbishop of Cashel; and John archbishop of Tuam; William duke of Devonshire, high treasurer of the said kingdom; James marquis of Kildare; Alexander earl of Antrim; John Smith earl of Clanricarde; Thomas earl of Westmeath, Chaworth earl of Meath, William earl of Inchiquin; Charles Henry earl of Montrath; Charles earl of Drogheda; George earl of Granard; John earl of Grandison; William earl of Bessborough; William earl of Blessington; Somerset Hamilton, earl of Carrick; Wills earl of Hillsborough; Henry earl of Shannon; Humphry earl of Laneshorough; Robert earl of Belvedere; Charles earl of Charleville; Thomas earl of Louth; John earl of Rothes; James earl of Abercorn; Francis earl of Hertford; Richard viscount Fitzwilliams; Hayes viscount Doneraile; Robert viscount Jocelyn; Nicholas viscount Loftus of Ely; Henry viscount Conyngham; Arthur viscount Sudley; Robert viscount Farnham; William bishop of Meath; James lord Kingston, James lord Tyravley;

Thomas lord Southwell; Joseph lord Milton; John lord Carysfort; John Ponsonby, Esq; Thomas Carter, Esq; his majesty's principal secretary of state; Warden Flood Esq; chief justice of the court of King's Bench; Richard Rigby, Esq; master of the rolls; Sir William Yorke, Bart. chancellor of the Exchequer; Edward Willes, Esq; chief baron of the court of Exchequer; Sir Compton Domville, Bart. Sir Edward Walpole, knight of the Bath; Edward Weston, Arthur Trevor, Hercules Langford Rowley, Henry Seymour Conway, St. George Caulfield, Anthony Malone, Nathaniel Clements, Charles Gardiner, Esqrs. Sir William Fownes, Bart. Benjamin Burton, William Henry Fortescue, Richard Aston, and William Girard Hamilton, Esqrs.

**St. James's, July 8.** The earl of Egremont was sworn of the privy council—Lord Bateman took the oaths, as lord lieutenant of Herefordshire.

**Whitehall, July 11.** The king has been pleased to constitute and appoint the most honourable John marquis of Tweedale to be his majesty's justice general of that part of the kingdom of Great-Britain called Scotland, in the room of Archibald duke of Argyll, deceased.

—, July 16. The duke of Newcastle took the oaths, as lord lieutenant of Middlesex, Westminster, Nottinghamshire, town and county of Nottingham, and county of Sussex.

**Admiralty-Office, July 30.** His majesty has been pleased to appoint the right honourable George lord Anson, vice admiral of Great-Britain, and lieutenant of the admiralty thereof, to be admiral and commander in chief of his majesty's fleet.

**St. James's, August 4.** The king has been pleased to appoint the honourable Sir Joseph Yorke, knight of the Bath, lieutenant-general of his majesty's forces, and his majesty's minister plenipotentiary to their high mightinesses the states-general of the united provinces, to be his majesty's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the said states-general.

—, August 17. The king has been pleased to appoint the honourable Thomas Robinson, Esq; to be his majesty's secretary at the congress, which is intended to be held at the imperial city of Augsburgh.

**Edinburgh, August 13.** Yesterday the earl of Hyndford was unanimously chosen one of the sixteen peers of Scotland, in the room of William earl of Home, deceased.

**Whitehall, August 22.** The king has been graciously pleased to restore Thomas Fowke, Esq; to his former rank and precedence of lieutenant-general in his majesty's army, and also to constitute and appoint the said Thomas Fowke to be a major-general on the establishment of Ireland, in the room of major-general Archibald Douglas, who is employed in Germany.

The king has been pleased to constitute and appoint John Barrington, Esq; major-general of his majesty's forces, to be a major-general on the establishment of Ireland, in the room of Sir John Cope, knight of the Bath, deceased.

*From the rest of the PAPERS.*

Dutcheffes of Ancaster and Hamilton, countesses of Northumberland and Effingham, viscountesses Weymouth and Bolingbroke, are appointed ladies of the bed-chamber; Miss Evelyn, Meadows, Bishop, Beauclerk, Wrotesly and Kirk, maids of honour; Mrs. Dashwood, Brudenel and Herbert, women of the bed-chamber; doctors Letherland, Akinfide and Pringle, physicians, and Mr. Hawkins and Mr. Gataker, surgeons to the intended queen — Dr. Blackstone, principal of New-Inn-Hall, in the university of Oxford — Thomas Rumsey, Esq; clerk of the securities in the Excise-office — Basil Cochrane, Esq; a commissioner of the Excise, in Scotland — Dr. Leechman, principal of the university of Glasgow — Paul Whitehead, Esq; deputy treasurer of the chamber — Isaac Heard, Esq; herald at arms to his majesty — Sir William Boothby Bart. master of the horse to the duke of York — Majors, George Marriotte, — Patteson, and William Brown promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonels — John Huske, Esq; to be commissary-general of Guadaloupe — Capt. James Paterson, to the rank of major. — Francis Molyneux, Esq; gentleman usher to the queen. — Earl of Bute, elected, chancellor of the university of Aberdeen, in the room of the late duke of Argyle.

Mr. Young, chosen surgeon to St. Bartholomew's hospital, in the room of Mr. Nourse deceased.

**B-K-R-TS.**

Archibald Murray, of Plymouth, dealer.  
John Dickens, of West Smithfield, woodgrower and merchant.  
Andrew Douglass, of St. Martin's in the Fields, merchant.  
Thomas Cooper, of Wotton-under-edge, and John Woodman Pardee, of Wickwar, copartners and clothiers.  
Nathaniel Spry, of Exon, mercer.  
William Parker, of Maidenhead, brewer.  
John Crocker, of London, woollen draper.  
Richard Moore, of Rotherham, dealer.  
Nicholas Caniffe, of Coln, in Lancashire, millon-weaver.  
Christopher Manlby, of Norwich, cyder-merchant.  
William Bidlake, of Totnes, shopkeeper.  
John Bridge, of St. Botolph without Aldgate, chace-monger.  
Robert Nettlefold, of Leatherhead, butcher.  
Henry Buckle, of Frome-Selwood, innholder.  
John Leopold Collier, of Lambhouse, rope-maker.  
James Little, of Plymouth-dock, linen-draper.  
James Wheeler, of Norwich, yarn factor.  
Benjamin King, jun. of Winborne-minster, in Dorsetshire, baker.  
John Cotes, of Prescot-street, merchant.  
Donald Macneale, of Liverpool, merchant.  
William Ewin, of Frampton, in Lincolnshire, wool-buyer.  
William Reid, of Liverpool, merchant.  
John Biddleley, of Shelton, in Staffordshire, potter.  
John Martin, of Birmingham, linen-draper.  
Peter Walton, of Bishop-Aukland, Durham, linen-draper.  
John Salisbury, of York-street, Covent-Garden, haberdasher.

Charles Willson, of Baldwin's Gardens, victualler.  
Charles Villeneau, of London, merchant.  
John Leathwait and Thomas Leathwait, of Thames-Street, grocers.  
Charles Price, of Cardiff, maltster.  
Christopher King and James Dean, of Southwark, hop-factors.  
Robert Dudley, of Gros-street, St. James's, saddler.  
Francis Amals, of Carbrook, in Norfolk, timber-merchant.

**FOREIGN AFFAIRS.**

**A**fter the battle of the 6th ult. called by the French the battle of Fellingshausen, but ought by us to be called the battle of Kirch-Denkern, the two French armies separated, that under marshal Broglie retreated towards Cassel, and that under the prince of Soubize towards Dortmund, whereas the allied army under prince Ferdinand, continued possessed of the field of battle, and of their former camp at Hohenover. Soubize not only retreated to Dortmund, but passed the Roer, and seemed as if he intended not to stop till he arrived at Dusseldorp upon the Rhine; and as Broglie retreated as far as Warburg, it was thought, that the French had given over thoughts of attempting any thing further offensive during this campaign. But Soubize's retreating so far was, it seems, designed only to secure the arrival of a large number of barges, which were coming down the Rhine, with forage, &c. for their army; for in the mean time he sent off two large detachments to reinforce Broglie, and, as soon as the said boats arrived, he, with the rest of his army repassed both the Roer and the Lip, and was advanced as far as Dolmen, when the last accounts came from thence.

From hence it is supposed, that he intends to besiege Munster, whilst Broglie, with the reinforcements he has received, endeavours to make himself master of Hanover. For this purpose the latter has possessed himself of Hoxter, which he is fortifying, and seemed as if he intended to lay siege to Hamelen. Upon this prince Ferdinand, with the allied army, moved first to Bare, and then to Deimolt, near to which he had his head quarters on the 17th instant, and Broglie was then encamped a little to the Southward upon the heights of Neim, with a much more numerous army, which had obliged prince Ferdinand to recall the hereditary prince, with a part of the troops under his command, the rest being left under the command of general Kielmassegge near Munster, to make head against the prince of Soubize.

As the contending armies were during this whole interval at no great distance from one another, many severe skirmishes happened, and in one which happened on the 20th ult. the young and brave prince Henry of Brunswick was dangerously wounded, of which he died the 9th instant, though attended by the best surgeons of the allied army, and also by the two best of the French army, who, at his

his uncle, prince Ferdinand's desire, were complaisantly sent to give their advice and assistance. In most of these skirmishes the allies had the advantage, particularly the last, of which we had the following account in the London Gazette.

Brunswick, August 18. We have received here the following account of the late successes of general Luckner and colonel Freytag against the enemy.

Mackenson, August 15. General Luckner being arrived the 14th with his corps on the heights near Dassel, detached his regiment towards the enemy's right wing; and colonel Freytag, with all the light horse, towards their left wing, to take them directly in flank. As soon as the enemy perceived us, they drew back all their forces from Dassel, and that neighbourhood, towards the forest of Soling, and detached a large body of horse and foot to the high road that leads to Eimbeck. This body was instantly attacked, and totally routed, by general Luckner's hussars, and between 3 and 400 taken prisoners, most of them Cuirassiers: All that could not escape by flight, were cut in pieces.

During this transaction, general Luckner in person attacked in front, with the regular and light infantry, the enemy, who were in order of battle. The enemy after having stood Luckner's cannonading, and perceiving our infantry advancing upon them in front, retired in tolerable good order towards the forest of Soling. In the mean time, colonel Freytag was engaged with the light horse, and endeavoured to take the enemy in the rear, who did not think proper to wait for this attack, but dispersed themselves with great rapidity in the forest, whither Gen. Luckner is gone after them. Our loss is very small. The Brunswick Chasseurs have only four men and three horses wounded, and none killed. Among the prisoners taken from the enemy, are one colonel, and two majors. This action was on the 14th. This morning, the 15th, we hear a very brisk firing towards Hoxter.

Some of the runaways of the enemy passing through a small village of the county of Hildesheim, called Alfeldt, where were some of the hunters baggage, plundered and carried off part of it.

Schoningen, August 16. On the 15th, at eight o'clock, the Brunswick hunters marched. General Luckner's corps rendezvoused about Dassel. Captain de Campen was sent to observe Hoxter. Our march was towards Uslar, where we arrived at four. As soon as our hussars and hunters shewed themselves on the rising ground near Wohle, and were turning about to attack the enemy, they retreated by Allershausen, to the high mountain called the Sontenberg, which is the post they intended to have taken before our arrival. The heavy horse could not advance fast enough to overtake the enemy. Some cannon arrived, and when they began to play, we soon dislodged

the enemy from this advantageous post. They retreated with so great precipitation, that the light horse were not able to get up with them. However, they pursued the enemy in such a manner, that they were forced to retreat into the Solling on a full gallop. Lieutenant-colonel de Stockhausen had before posted himself in the Solling with his hunters and cannon, having entered it by a detour. He attacked the enemy's infantry, which was pursued by the Brunswick hussars, and defeated. We have taken two pair of colours of the regiment of Jenner. Besides which, we have above 30 officers prisoners, and upwards of 400 men. We have also taken from them 400 horses.

The Brunswick hussars have taken, one brigadier, Jenner, 11 captains, 22 subaltern officers, and 250 soldiers, Swiss dragoons, and hussars, with one pair of colours, besides 15 horses.

Night coming on, put an end to the fight.

It is not certainly known which way M. Belsunce has made his retreat with the remains of his corps.

And in the same Gazette we have the following, which are the latest and most important accounts, from Saxony, Silesia, and Eastern Pomerania, viz.

Magdebourg, August 15. The latest letters from Silesia mention, that the king of Prussia had his head quarters at Strehlen on the 8th. That a considerable body of Russians had got before Breslau, and had begun to throw some haubitzers into that town, with an intention to set the magazines on fire, but that lieutenant-general Tauslein, commandant of Breslau, having been joined by a body of troops, which major-general Knobloch led to his assistance, marched out of Breslau, and forced the Russians to retire from their batteries and to encamp from before the place with a considerable loss on their side. General Czernichew, with the Russian van-guard was then at Wohle, and the Cossacks and light troops, pass the Oder, (which, by the dryness of the season, is at present very low) and ravage the country on the side of Jauer.

The Russian fleet, consisting of thirty sail, has since the 3d of August, been employed in debarking the artillery and troops at Rugenwalde; but to the 11th instant the fleet had not appeared in force before Colberg. General Romanzow was then preparing to begin his operations against that fortress. In Saxony the Prussian and Austrian armies continue to remain in their respective positions without any alteration.

The Swedes have again entered the Prussian territories, in Western Pomerania, and some skirmishes have happened between them and the Prussian troops on that side, but there has been no decisive action, nor have the Swedes yet made any great progress.

[The Catalogue of Books will be continued till our next.]